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NEW SERIES, NO. 24

The Ethnobotany of Chinchero, an Andean Community in Southern Peru

Christine Franquemont

Timothy Plowman

Edward Franquemont

Steven R. King

Christine Niezgoda

Wade Davis

Calvin R. Sperling

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The Ethnobotany of Chinchoro, an Andean Community in Southern Peru

Christine Franquemont

*Institute of Economic Botany
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458*

†Timothy Plowman

*Department of Botany
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496*

Edward Franquemont

*Institute of Andean Studies
P.O. Box 9307
Berkeley, California 94709*

Steven R. King

*Board on Agriculture
National Research Council
Washington, D.C. 20418*

Christine Niezgoda

*Department of Botany
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496*

Wade Davis

*Institute of Economic Botany
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458*

Calvin R. Sperling

*Germplasm Services Laboratory
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
Beltsville, Maryland 20705*

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TIMOTHY PLOWMAN
1944-1989

We dedicate this volume
with love and gratitude
to Tim Plowman,
who brought us all together
and showed us the way

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Preface

The goal of the Chinchero ethnobotanical project was to document, from an interdisciplinary perspective bridging botany and anthropology, the flora of a human community whose boundaries are political and cultural as well as geographic. The project developed from the long-term research in this town in the high Peruvian Andes of two of us (C.F., E.F.) which began with an exploration of the cognitive and practical worlds of Andean weavers (C. Franquemont & E. Franquemont, op. cit.). During a long period of association with Chinchero, we worked with members of the community in support of a range of projects, including cultivation of potatoes, laying of pipes for a portable water system, and activities of the school and the soccer league; in 1980 we took two *cargos* (sponsored the participation of two dance groups) for the town's annual celebration of the patron saint (Spanish, *fiesta patronal*).

Two problems illustrate our (C.F., E.F.) motivations in studying the ethnobotany of Chinchero. A specific question arose in conversations with Chinchero weavers. The town is home to one of the community-specific textile traditions that characterize the Cusco area (C. Franquemont, 1979, 1986; E. Franquemont & C. Franquemont, 1986, 1987). Like many other researchers, we wanted to understand the meaning of the woven designs. Since the designs had names, an obvious place to start was to translate those names. Several of the *pallay* (Quechua, 'design') names were said also to be the names of plants. One plant, *chili chili*, was particularly common; we were told that it grows "right around here anywhere," always followed by, "well, I don't see one right now, but . . ." Five years later when we undertook a complete survey of the plants of Chinchero, we still did not know which plant was *chili chili*. We were curious—was the design, an elaborated zig-zag, a picture of the plant, or a symbol for a sacred or valuable plant? In a sense, this work was undertaken to answer the question of the meaning of a category named *chili chili* and of many other categories as well. Those comparisons between plants and weaving designs were in themselves a question in taxonomy (C. Franquemont, 1986). *Chili chili*, in fact, is the name given to at least five plant species: Three are *Geranium* species, the fourth, an *Anemone*, and the fifth, a *Hydrocotyle*. All share an ornately scalloped leaf form, as does the central motif in the woven design.

Between 1979 and 1982 we (C.F., E.F.) worked

with Chinchero residents to establish a center for traditional culture located in Chinchero (C. Franquemont, 1982), a living museum designed to speak for traditional Quechua life in dialogue with the Spanish-speaking school system oriented to coastal culture. Segments of the project were dedicated to agricultural systems, textiles, fiestas, music, storytelling, and finally, plants. In 1982 we began a survey of the flora of the community of Chinchero as an extension of the ongoing work toward cultural preservation. It was clear that low esteem for traditional knowledge of the environment was working to put the people of Chinchero at a disadvantage with their more technologically advanced compatriots in a number of ways. First, prestigious wheat (in bread) and rice, both expensive imported commodities, were replacing locally grown foods such as *quinua* and even potatoes in the Quechua diet. Second, farmers' need for cash and the consumption patterns of the larger regional economy caused changes in agricultural strategies. Large areas of land were being planted to barley rather than Andean tubers, since the Cusco beer factory provided seed and guaranteed purchase of harvests. Farmers were restricting the diversity of their potato crops, in some cases influenced by government agricultural programs. Many farmers sought short-term gains in ignoring the traditional seven-year rotation system, relying on chemical fertilizers to maintain productivity. Third, the awe of modern medical technology such as injections and pills—progressive and lifesaving in some situations—was devaluing the daily practice of herbal medicine long used to maintain the health of the community. These examples suggest the urgency that the authors and the people of Chinchero saw at that time in documenting the local knowledge of plants.

One of us (T.P.) volunteered to coordinate the considerable botanical aspect of the project, and three of us (S.K., W.D., C.S.) agreed to collaborate as field botanists. Funding was secured through Earthwatch, Inc. With this team of six researchers, 19 energetic Earthwatch volunteers in two groups, and the residents of Chinchero with whom we had worked to create the cultural center, we were able in 1982 to complete an extensive survey of Chinchero flora.

Another year of fieldwork by one of us (C.F.) in Chinchero in 1985–1986 continued the ethnobotanical survey directing study specifically to the logic of Quechua plant classification (C. Franquemont, 1987).

The Ethnobotany of Chinchero, an Andean Community in Southern Peru

Abstract

An ethnobotanical study was conducted in Chinchero, Peru. The political district of Chinchero has an area of more than 135 sq km at altitudes between 3000 and 5000 m; the community's 18,000 residents form a cultural unit. A floristic survey was undertaken in 1982 as part of an ongoing ethnographic project on Chinchero culture. The methodologies of anthropologists and botanists were combined to elicit a complete understanding of the relationship of Quechua people and plants in this Andean environment. The study identified at least 507 plant species in 319 genera in 112 families, equivalent to more than 250 Quechua categories. For each species, the following information is provided: Latin binomial, geographic distribution, locality, habitat, local names, and ethnographic information. Even as Chinchero undergoes rapid acculturation, individuals maintain knowledge of plants' characters and uses in all aspects of daily life. We encountered 14 New World and 17 Old World species cultivated as food, tea, medicine, shelter, and commodities. In addition, both wild and cultivated plants play vital roles in ritual, myth, design, and local ecology. The results of this unique multidisciplinary research will be of use to a broad range of scholars.

Introduction

Ethnobotany has been an ill-defined discipline without an established methodology. The definition of ethnobotany remains problematic, since its first use in 1895 by Harshberger to refer to the study of "plants used by primitive and aboriginal people ..." (Ford, 1978, p. 33) and its more recent redefinition by Ford as "concerned with the to-

tality of the place of plants in a culture and the direct interaction by the people with the plants" (Ford, 1978, p. 44). The form of an ethnobotanical study depends on its author's identification as cognitive anthropologist, botanist, archaeologist, or ecological or physical anthropologist, among others. Frequently, studies by one group are not useful or even intelligible to another. Many studies have concentrated on economics and utility, with an underlying theme of usefulness to our own society, but frequently ignoring the conscious or collective activities of people. Alternatively, the anthropological study of semantic domains, of naming systems, has been done by anthropologists, who often ignore the natural world in which those human activities take place.

The goal of research in Chinchero was to document, from this interdisciplinary perspective, the flora of a human community whose boundaries are political and cultural as well as geographic. Our work succeeds the remarkable ethnobotanical surveys of Berlin et al. (1974), *Principles of Tzeltal Plant Classification*, and Alcorn (1984), *Huastec Mayan Ethnobotany*, and follows the presentation used by Vickers and Plowman (1984). Ultimate inspiration came from the New World ethnobotanical studies of Richard Evans Schultes. In Chinchero, we attempted a collaboration between disciplines in a study which kept in mind the purposes and methods of both botany and anthropology. By providing a reporting format and a specific methodology for ethnobotanical plant collection and botanically relevant ethnography, the study tried to satisfy the goals of ethnobotany, to illuminate the human and cultural complexities of people's relationships with plants, in a work where both people and plants are visible.

The thousands of voucher specimens in the Chinchero collection represent at least 507 plant species in 319 plant genera in 112 plant families and some 250 local categories. Specimens come from nine communities of Chinchero between the altitudes of 3000 and 5000 m. Forty-two species are plants of Old World origin, one is from Australia, and the remaining species are native to the New World. The majority of species is limited in present distribution to the Andes. By our estimate, the collection represents 95% of the flowering plant species growing in Chinchero, including several species new to science, a number of plants never before reported from Peru, and a large number of plants collected for the first time from the Cusco area. Detailed ethnographic information accompanies virtually every plant specimen. The collection is the most comprehensive ethnobotanical survey ever done in the central Andes.

A variety of specialists have devoted their work to the ethnobotany of the Andean highlands, including ancient plant use (Towle, 1961). Both early priests (particularly Cobo) and the great European geographic expeditions (Ruiz and Pavón, Raimondi) took an interest in the broad range of cultivated and utilized plants they encountered (Herrera, 1937). Valdizán and Maldonado, Peruvian physicians, published a detailed work, *La Medicina Popular Peruana*, in 1922. The authors, in the nationalism of their era, sought to document the indigenous (Inca) roots of medical science in Peru; they were drawn to *curanderos* (Sp., 'healers') whom they saw as medical specialists like themselves. *Medicina Popular* includes an inventory of hundreds of Peruvian plants, identified to species and in some cases illustrated, and their uses.

Macbride began publishing the encyclopedic *Flora of Peru* in 1936, and by that time the prolific scholar Herrera had also begun his extensive documentation of the botany and ethnobotany of Peru, *Sinopsis de la Flora de Cusco* (1941), and numerous articles in the *Revista del Museo Nacional* (1933a,b, 1938, 1939, 1940a,b, 1942). Yacovleff and Herrera's work (1934-1935) on plant representation in ancient Peruvian art remains the standard.

Lira (1946), a Spanish priest working in Cusco, documented the uses of plants as medicines and as ritual paraphernalia; however, Lira did not identify plants by scientific name, severely limiting the usefulness of the work. Soukup (1970), also a priest, compiled a vocabulary of the local and scientific names of Peruvian plants from specimens

in Peruvian herbaria as well as from colonial and modern references, especially the *Flora of Peru* (Macbride, 1936 et seq.) Soukup's book is a source of a great deal of comparative information, with emphasis on highland and coastal plants. The data was rather uncritically assembled, however, and the book is cumbersome to use and limited by lack of information on the areas of Peru in which species occur.

More recently, a careful but unpublished study by Fisher (1976) was based on work in a pseudonymous highland village in the Department of Cusco. She identified more than 100 locally important plant species and gave the plants' local and scientific names, along with use information she collected from oral and written sources and pharmacopoeias. Brunel's dissertation (1975), also unpublished, analyzed the variation in plant classification in Chacan, a former hacienda bordering Chinchero. The work of the late Louis Girault on the healing inventory of the Kallawaya, a group of ritual and herbal healing specialists in Bolivia, is extremely well documented, but directed specifically at the Kallawaya pharmacopoeia (Girault, 1984). For Bolivia an extensive study by Cárdenas (1969) and a more superficial survey by Bastien (1982) document current plant use and herbal medicine; treatment of particular plants is well represented by the work of Carter (1978, 1980) on coca.

A number of authors have described the complexity of Andean agricultural systems, notably Leon (1964), Mayer (1974), Gade (1975), Brush (1977), Brush et al. (1981), Bristol (1968), and Orlove and Godoy (1986). Ongoing large-scale efforts will add a great deal to this knowledge, notably those in Cuyo Cuyo (Puno) led by Bruce Winterhalder and in the Department of Cusco continuing the work of the late César Fonseca. Johns and Towers (1981) and Johns and Keen (1986) explored the frontier between wild and cultivated plants.

Chinchero: The Setting, an Andean Town

Many people know Chinchero (fig. 1) as a small town near the city of Cusco in southern Peru with extensive Inca ruins and a colorful Sunday market (fig. 2). Each year, thousands of tourists visit Chinchero; most stay less than two hours. They do not realize that Chinchero is a political district



Explanation of photo credits: cctc—Chinchero Center for Traditional Culture, a photographic archive maintained by C. and E. Franquemont; S.K.—Steven King; W.D.—Wade Davis; C.S.—Calvin Sperling.

FIG. 1. The town of Chinchero, built on Inca ruins (photo cctc).

comprising 135 sq km of hills and plain, ranging between 3100 and 5000 m in altitude, and a culture area with some 18,000 residents. Since anthropologist Oscar Nuñez del Prado first worked there (Nuñez del Prado, 1949), a large number of cultural anthropologists and archaeologists have done research in Chinchero for varying lengths of time, much of which is, unfortunately, unpublished. Contreras's (1985) recent ethnography and Alcina Franch's (1976) report on the archaeology are the most substantial results yet published from this work.

Chinchero is located in the province of Urubamba, approximately 15 km northwest of the city of Cusco, and shares a border with the province of Cusco. The town center is 25 km from Cusco by paved road, and approximately 10 km from the town of Urubamba. Because Chinchero is at high altitude (3810 m at the town plaza) in a tropical latitude (13°17'S), it has a climate of extreme contrasts between wet and dry seasons of the year and between hot days and cold nights. From May through September, dry, cold, and often windy

weather brings night temperatures at times below freezing, and intensely sunny days which may be as warm as 85°F. In striking contrast, during the wet season (October–April), frequent thunderstorms and rainy spells lasting as long as a week turn the land green and muddy, with temperatures more even, fluctuating between 45°F. and 60°F. An average yearly rain of approximately 840 mm falls almost entirely within these months. Measurements made in Chinchero between 1955 and 1961 (Freeman, 1963, quoted in Contreras, 1985) correspond to Tosi's classification of the area as very humid forest, having approximately 1,000 mm of rain per year (Tosi, 1960).

Chinchero remains fundamentally an agricultural community. The agricultural year has four stages: the sowing season before the onset of the heaviest rains (September–November), the rainy growing season (December–March), the season of plowing the fields to be planted the following year (April) (fig. 3), and the harvest season (May–June). Three seasons are locally designated: dry (*Qu., chaki*), May to the beginning of August; wind time



FIG. 2. Every Sunday Chinchero is the site of a barter and commercial market (photo W.D.).

(Qu.-Sp., *wayratiempo*), from August to November; and flowering time (Qu.-Sp., *tikaytiempo*), from December through April (Contreras, 1985). During the dry, windy months of June, July, and August, agricultural activities are limited to household-based work, including freeze-drying potatoes (Qu., *chuñu*) and other tubers, making and repairing tools, and any left-over sod-turning (Qu., *yapuy*; Sp., *barbicho*).

The physiography of Chinchero is of two types (map, fig. 4). The western area, a high rolling plain (Qu., *pampa*) at 3800 m, once formed the bed of a Pleistocene lake; to the east the lake bed is bounded by low limestone hills, rising into a series of steep granitic ridges that reach an elevation of 4600 m. Water remains in the lowest parts of the plain in the form of bogs, seasonal ponds, and two large lakes, while in the hills to the east, trapped water emerges from several reliable springs. The largest of these springs, Qorqor, is the current source of water for the city of Cusco. A large lake (Qu., *qucha*) called Piuray drains to the southeast toward Cusco; another called Huaypo drains to the Uru-

bamba River. (Although this river is properly called the Vilcanota, to avoid confusion, we refer to it as do Chinchero residents as the Urubamba, the name it takes at a lower altitude.) The Incas and later the Spanish took advantage of this water resource to build a series of canals (and later aqueducts) which carried those waters to Cusco (Sherbondy, 1982).

A deep water cut (Qu., *wayq'u*; Sp., *quebrada*) separating the western plain and eastern ridges of the Chinchero area drains the plain into the valley of the Urubamba river some 800 m below (fig. 5). The plain is intensively cultivated for Andean tubers and European grains, while the ridges serve for pasture or sparse tuber cultivation, and a few small fields at the very lowest part of the *quebrada*, approximately 3100 m, allow maize agriculture. A large area of high-altitude land above approximately 4000 m (Qu., *puna*), which cannot be used for cultivation, supports herding.

While the plain (Qu., *pampa*) is relatively uniform in character throughout Chinchero, the water cut harbors a special environment called *qhishwa*



FIG. 3. Two teams of three men plow with *chakitaglla* (Andean footplow) in field above Lake Piuray (photo CCTC).

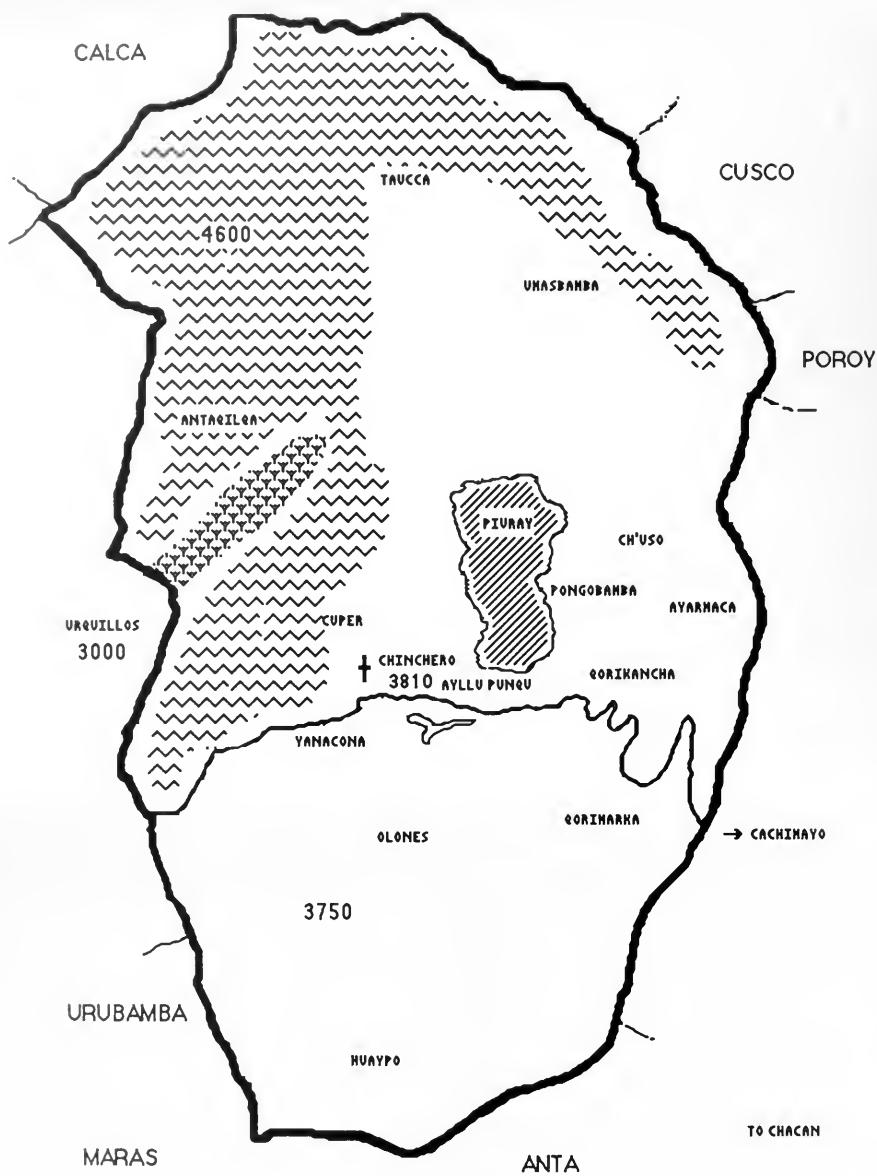
(Qu.). Between the approximate altitudes of 3100 and 3600 m, trapped moisture and heat allow the growth of a dense flora including plants larger in size than higher-altitude members of the same species. The hillsides above (Qu., *urqu*), especially on the eastern side where they are moister and better protected from wind, support the few remaining indigenous trees in the area (*Polylepis*, *Buddleja*, and others). Most of the wide range of wild plants known and used by Chinchero people grow on these slopes in the *qhishwa* and above.

We do not know when people first moved into the plain that is now Chinchero; the earliest published archaeological remains date from the Killke period immediately prior to the Incas. By Inca times Chinchero was a well-established focus of human activity, as evidenced by extensive remains of architecture and landscape modification (Alcina Franch, 1976). Large-scale terracing and walls of dressed limestone built in the tightly fitted polygonal style attributed to the Inca Period (ca. A.D. 1438–1532) provide the evidence of a large site with apparently administrative and ritual functions (Rowe, 1946; Niles, 1987). Chinchero

was the location of Topa Inca Yupanqui's royal estate (Niles, 1987; Alcina Franch, 1976).

The two major *ayllus* of Chinchero, Cuper and Ayllupunqu (*ayllu* 'door' or 'gateway'), existed in Inca times, and people occasionally still refer to Cuper as *hanan ayllu* (Qu., 'upper community') and to Ayllupunqu and Yanacona together as *hurin ayllu* (Qu., 'lower community'). In this description we use the word *ayllu* interchangeably with community (Sp., *comunidad*) to refer specifically to these recognized land-holding groups. Although in some cases this use is historically inaccurate, because the definition of *ayllu* is complex and has varied considerably, we continue to use the word to imply the unity and strength, stemming from a common cultural identity, of these groups of people. When the Spanish arrived (ca. 1533), each of these *ayllus* occupied a distinct hamlet between which lay the large area of Inca structures and terraces just mentioned.

Manco Inca burned the structures in Chinchero on his retreat from Cusco in about 1540, shortly after the Spanish Conquest (Alcina Franch, 1976, p. 147). By 1608 the Spanish had converted the



NORTH ←

FIG. 4. Map of Chinchero, showing location of zones and communities.



FIG. 5. A river cut divides the western plains and the eastern hills of Chinchero. Waqkhata, on the near side, is a sector especially suited to growing grains; beyond are the lower slopes of Antakillqa hillside, used primarily for pasture and gathering (photo W.D.).

largest Inca building into a Catholic church. As required by the Spanish policy of reduction (Sp., *reducción*), the surrounding *ayllus* relocated to form the town that today surrounds the church. At that time several haciendas controlled large areas and numbers of people in Chinchero (Toledo, 1974; Aleina Franch, 1976). Just as the local Church was founded on ruins of Inca design, the modern communities represent the remains of Inca social structure, the *ayllu*.

Today the approximately 18,000 residents of Chinchero comprise a cultural group that both residents and outsiders identify by ethnic markers that include dress. They live in a total of 13 self-governing, land-owning communities that retain individual identities extending to agricultural practices and plant systematics. Chinchero was legally recognized in 1905 as an independent political district of the Federal Republic of Peru (Montalvo, 1965). The district of Chinchero should not, however, be thought of as a purely externally imposed political unit, because it follows existing cul-

tural boundaries recognized by both residents and outsiders.

Three lines of power and bureaucracy tie Chinchero to the national government: a governor (Sp., *gobernador*) named by provincial or departmental authorities, a mayor (Sp., *alcalde*) and council (Sp., *concejo*) now elected by town residents, and a judge (Sp., *juez de paz*) empowered to decide some local disputes between individuals (Contreras, 1985). These offices, which (with the exception of the judge) conduct their affairs in Spanish, were rotated until the 1960s among a few *mestizo* (Sp., 'non-Indian native') residents.

Chinchero center has been declared a legal Urban Zone (Sp., *Zona Urbana*). As of 1986 some 300 households cluster around the church and along the paved highway where the three primary *ayllus* of Cuper, Ayllupunqu, and Yanacona meet. Another 15,000 people live dispersed or in smaller hamlets on the hills of Chinchero. Residences are gradually concentrating around the town center which is the site of the church, primary and sec-



FIG. 6. A *minkha* labor group, assembled for the day, rests after harvesting potatoes (photo CCTC).

ondary schools, a plaza with a large Sunday market of barter for produce and sale to tourists, and Inca ruins. Houses are also agglomerating along the paved road which links Chinchero in a tourist circuit with Urubamba, Ollantaytambo, and Pisaq. The major demographic trend in Chinchero, however, is out-migration to Quillabamba, Cusco, and Lima, while national culture in the form of language, dress, music, and money flows steadily into Chinchero.

Belying Chinchero's proximity to the city of Cusco, its inhabitants have a justified reputation for stubborn conservatism in thought, traditions, and institutions. Curiously, the residents of Chinchero also enjoyed this reputation of contrariness in early Colonial times (Sarmiento, 1907 [1572]) and in fact may have been a non-Inca ethnic group at that time, the Ayarmacá (Rostrowski, 1970). During Tupaq Amaru's rebellion in the 18th century, the people of Chinchero allied themselves with the Spanish under the leadership of a *cacique* (Spanish-recognized native leader), Mateo Pumacahua (Valcárcel Esparza, 1977). As recently as 10 years ago, their way of life still centered upon tuber agriculture, animal husbandry,

and textile production; the number of Chinchero people conversant in Spanish was small. Dress and weaving style are the most visible defining characters of the area. Many women still wear the multiple braids and handmade clothes that distinguish them from women of other Quechua-speaking communities. In the past 40 years, men have abandoned completely the traditional style of village-specific dress in favor of identity as part of an area-wide class of rural workers, and many women are also doing so. Cultural traits specific to Chinchero (or other Quechua communities), however, are by no means limited to clothing style. They extend into nuances of language use, technology, ritual life, and folklore, making the Cusco area a mosaic of local cultures united through shared economies, language, beliefs, and history.

Residents of Chinchero define their fundamental identity as members of one of the self-governing land-owning communities of Chinchero: Cuper, Yanacona, Ayllupunqu and others (see map, fig. 4). These communities survive from pre-Columbian social groups (Qu., *ayllus*) and in some cases from colonial annexes (Sp., *anejos*), outposts (Sp., *estancias*), and ranches (Sp., *haciendas*). The



FIG. 7. Potato fields are hoed twice during the growing season. Members of an *ayni* group work together in a lifelong relationship of labor exchange (photo C.S.).

government of Peru now officially recognizes the *ayllus* as independent entities; Umasbamba was the first to be recognized as an independent indigenous community in 1927 (Contreras, 1985). Each community has a distinct geographical definition, although all lands are not always contiguous. A high level of envy (Sp., *envidia*) among and between *ayllus* can be observed in the humorous nicknames they invent for each other: Yanacona is Yana Qhuña ('black snot'), Cuper is Waqcha Cuper ('impoverished' or 'orphaned Cuper'), and Aylupunqu is Kullu Papa Suqsuq (because their potatoes are so small they have to be swallowed whole).

Ayllu members (Qu., *ayllu masi*, now more commonly called by the Spanish equivalent, *comuneros*) have rights to work the usufruct they own on lands within the *ayllu*, and also obligations. They must attend their *ayllu*'s meetings (Sp., *asamblea*) and participate in a labor tax (Sp., *faena*) with which the *ayllu* maintains trails, roads, public buildings or a community business venture. Community members may work usufruct they own

within the boundaries of another *ayllu* if granted permission by that *ayllu*'s meeting, in exchange for contributing money or collaborating with the labor tax. They may also participate in that *ayllu*'s meetings, but do not have voting rights, which are reserved for residents.

Men have basic responsibility for agricultural organization and labor, although women help in the fields as needed and throughout the harvest season. Women also support agricultural activity through a parallel organization of intensive mutual hospitality. People seldom work alone, but rather form into groups based on any of several labor-sharing institutions. *Ayni*, the most common form of agricultural labor, is built of reciprocal labor exchange in which each worker is repaid by the owner of a field with a comparable day of labor. *Minkha* workers are compensated in some way by the end of the work day and do not receive exchanged labor from the owner (fig. 6). *Faena* is a labor tax which group members vote upon themselves for the common good. *Minkha* groups generally involve four or five workers, *ayni* commonly

assembles 10 or 12, while *faena* may mobilize hundreds of people in common enterprise. *Ayni* labor is a regular part of daily life during the plowing season (April), the harvest season (May–June), and the sowing season (September–November) (figs. 7–8).

As in most Andean communities, people are changing. Through the growth of the tourist industry and increasing control over the profits from their produce and labor, they have been brought into the cash economy, even as farming becomes an increasingly unproductive activity. Traditional strategies, whereby planting was governed within each *ayllu* by sophisticated systems of crop rotation (Qu., *muyuy*) through sectoral fallowing (Qu., *mañay* 'sector'), are now breaking down under increased demand for cash crops. Low prices for agricultural products have also hurt farming and, in combination with the lure of work in the city, have discouraged many workers. Two other recent events have caused severe depletion of the agricultural economic base in Chinchero: (1) the completion in 1983 of a paved road passing from Cusco through Chinchero to Urubamba, and (2) the appearance of parasitic liver flukes (*Fasciola hepatica*) among sheep and camelid herds.

On the new paved road, the city of Cusco is only a half hour's drive away. With virtually all children now attending school, most people in the central communities are now bilingual Spanish and Quechua speakers. In this process of change, many of the institutions and systems that have evolved gradually since pre-Columbian times are now disappearing. Like the condor and other large birds which are no longer seen in the skies over Chinchero, the last ritual specialist (Qu., *altumisayuq*) is dead. Some traditional rituals persist only as subjects of reminiscence. As communities like Chinchero rise together to join an emerging pan-Andean culture that is beginning to make a place for itself in the international world, the distinct parts of the Andean mosaic are losing definition.

Local Geography

For the people of Chinchero, plants mark and are marked by an ecology they know and use intimately. The local view of environmental zones is determined by altitude and understood through plant and animal inhabitants and agricultural potential. They know the plant world in relation to the zones and feature of their local geography.

Chinchero sits at the intersection of four cardinal directions (see map, fig. 9).

West	North	East
INTI	Q'IPANCHIS	INTI
HAYKUPUNA (HAYKUPUSAN)	'that which follows us'	LLUQSIMUNA 'sun coming out this way'
	South	
	ÑAWPANCHIS	
	'our past'	

Within the boundaries of Chinchero, the paths that people travel take them throughout the range of plant habitats, from corn fields at 3100 m to windy mountaintops at 4600 m. Quechua people define several broad ecological zones that are remembered in identifying plant categories: *puna*, *pampa*, and *qhishwa*. *Puna*, the high area above the tree line, occurs only in the communities of Cuper and Taucca in lands above 4000 m. A diversity of high-altitude grasses collectively referred to as *ichu* characterize the lower part of this zone, including *Brachypodium mexicanum*, *Calamagrostis glacialis*, *Festuca dolichophylla*, *Festuca sublimis*, *Nasella* aff. *linearifolia*, *Nasella pubiflora*, and *Stipa ichu*. Camelids prefer these grass species as forage, but few camelids remain today on the slopes of Chinchero. Weberbauer (1945, p. 366) sets the lower limits of the *puna* in central and southern Peru as 3800–4000 m, giving as a general definition "that elevated region where agriculture becomes impossible." Cusco area farmers do cultivate tubers within the *puna* zone by planting specialized cultivars, *ch'iri papas*, and by using a specialized technology called *ch'uqi*, the practice of planting and cultivating tubers within holes dug in unplowed sod.

The highest lands are blanketed by "cushion plants" such as *Aciachne acicularis* and small clustered groups of low-growing, high-altitude forms of brightly flowered genera such as *Nototrichie*, *Viola*, and *Werneria*. The ground here bounces underneath your feet as you walk. At high altitudes, many unrelated kinds of plants grow in this "cushion" growth form, which functions as protection from winds and frosts. Flowers with particularly large and intensely colored corollas characterize alpine floras. Although Weberbauer (1945, p. 387) found these flowers infrequent in the high Andes, several Chinchero residents pointed out to us the large and unusually colored flowers of such genera



FIG. 8. An *ayni* group works together to construct a new house (photo CCTC).

as *Nototrichie* and *Gentianella* as characteristic of the *puna*. Weberbauer also noted these species, but considered them atypical.

A single but immense expanse of *pampa*, flat and open land, occupies most of the area of the *ayllu* Yanacona and extends to the flat areas of fields surrounding Lakes Huaypo and Piuray (fig. 10). The *pampa* in Chinchero, at a constant altitude between 3750 and 3800 m, can be cultivated with modern technology, the lands plowed with oxen or even tractors, and the harvests collected by trucks with access to a paved road to Cusco. *Pampa* lands are cultivated entirely, so that their original vegetation is gone. They are now characterized by European agricultural weeds and the encouraged edible plant *Brassica campestris*, grasses (e.g., *Festuca sublimis*), and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). Water lying above or just below the ground of the old lake bed is extremely alkaline. People do not consider the *pampa* to be as fertile as the hillside lands of Cuper, and the pressures of cash cropping have caused the rotation system dictating four or more years of fallow to break down. Many farmers on the *pampa* now plant every year, count-

ing on artificial fertilizers to make up for the lack of fallow, but acknowledging that it does not.

A small *qhishwa*, or warm zone, lies between 3100 and 3600 m in the canyon to the east of town, below the spots where the waters spring out of the hillside at Puqpuq and Chaqchaq'illay. These waters irrigate Chinchero's few maize fields and then flow another kilometer into the Urubamba River. Although this is the only area of Chinchero where maize can be grown, that fact alone does not define the zone, since most of the *qhishwa* territory is too steep for cultivation of any kind. These isolated fields within the lands of the town of Urquillos were recently won in a lawsuit by the community of Cuper and are cultivated by different elected members of the community of Cuper each year. The large-kernelled white maize grown best in the Urubamba Valley is an extremely valuable export crop (Grobman et al., 1961). Residents of Chinchero without access to these fields reserve a portion of their potato harvest to make *ch'uñu* specifically to trade for maize grown in the Urubamba Valley.

The two-hour walk from Chinchero center to

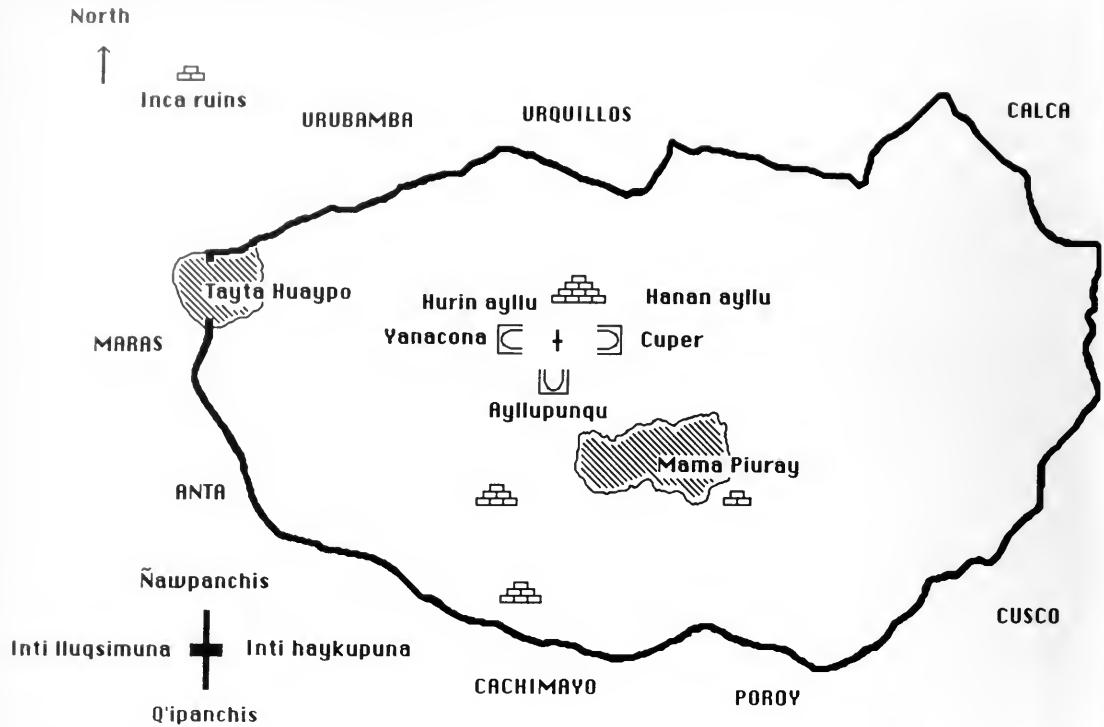


FIG. 9. Schematic map of Chinchero.

Urquillos, on the Urubamba River, goes through this *qhishwa* zone. Before the completion of a paved road to the town of Urubamba in 1983 made possible rapid access by vehicle, Urquillos was the closest point in the Urubamba Valley. A long history of close connection exists between the two communities; a 16th-century document noted that Urquillos included an "ayllu Chinchero" of 50 Indians (Villanueva U., 1982, p. 17). Hundreds of Chincherinos attend the annual fiesta of Urquillos on March 8, especially important for the healing mud baths which take place in the church. Urquillos residents in turn bring produce by mule to trade or sell in the Chinchero Sunday market: condiments, flowers, lettuce, hot peppers, and what they are most appreciated for, huge baskets of *capulí* (*Prunus serotina* ssp. *capuli*), packed in the large leaves of *q'armatu* (*Nicotiana tomentosa*).

Leaving the plaza of Chinchero, people walk to the bottom of the Inca ruins along a narrow path (formerly an Inca trail), through the area called Simayuq (formerly the location of dense *sima* grass), past the rock outcrop Chinkana ('maze') and the stone in the brook called Qhillu machaqwayniyuq ('with a yellow snake'), to Wayraq

Punku ('Wind's Door'). There, as at many spots on Andean paths, one has the definite sensation of going around a corner. At such spots the Incas often built an actual doorway, like those outposts at Ollantaytambo and Machu Picchu. As the toponym suggests, the door is opened to the winds from the valley, which are warmer and more gentle and make a less harsh sound than the winds that blow across the plain.

Past Wayraq Punku the path drops off sharply, crossing the stream to turn another corner at Qinti Capilla ('Hummingbird Chapel'), where Chincherinos pause to rest, chew coca, or make a small offering. From this spot the Urubamba Valley can be surveyed. Hummingbirds and raucous groups of small green parakeets (Sp., *loros*) fly; the plant growth becomes lusher and more fragrant. *Niwa* (*Cortaderia* sp.) grows well above head-height, and startlingly beautiful passion-flowers (*Passiflora pinnatifida*, 'grenadillas') and other vines tangle with shrubs. This is the *qhishwa*.

Much of Chinchero is not *puna*, *pampa*, *qhishwa*, or *qucha* ('lake'). Large areas of sloped hillside, *khata* and steeper *urqu*, serve for potato cultivation and subsequent rotations of tubers, legumes,



FIG. 10. Mountain is reflected in a pond on the pampa of Yanacona (photo CCTC).

and grains and for herding. Like Puqpuq and Chaqchaq'illay, the water sources already mentioned, many features in this landscape are important landmarks. A number of kinds of features also designate kinds of plants, as do the zones *puna*, *pampa*, and *ghishwa*. Among these are seepage (Qu., *ch'aran*), running water (Qu., *mayu*), hill (Qu., *urqu*), fallow (Qu., *purun*), rock (Qu., *qaqa*), lake or standing water (Qu., *qucha*), and the more general earth (Qu., *pacha*).

Because the locations in which plants grow are crucial keys to their identification, so landmarks also mark plant organisms in both name and conceptual identity. Quechua people know what plants "should" grow in a given place, what plants to expect to be there, because of their repeated familiarity with all of the places in their world. They relate plants not just to a kind of environment, but to a specific place (e.g., Titiqaqa Wayq'u, Inkaq Mallkin Pampa), based on their personal cognitive map of their own *ayllu*. (Because *ayllus* are land-based groups, the word refers both to the lands and to the social group associated with those lands.) When we talked with someone about any particular plant, referred to by name or as a dried

specimen, that person very often told us where it grew, e.g., above Puqpuq waterfall, or at Titiqaqa. She said, "I know where you got that," and was right.

Judgments of *ayllu*-specific geography affect plant knowledge. Frequently, a person from Cuper did not recognize a plant from Taucca, or a Cuper resident looking at a specimen of the plant *tiqllay warmi* (*Senecio erosus*) from the *puna* above Taucca commented that it grew on Antakillqa, a comparable environment within her own *ayllu*. People from Yanacona, which has no *puna*, often did not recognize *puna* plants at all, unless they had very large herds and pastured them in the common grazing lands on Antakillqa. (Ordinarily, people pasture animals in the fallow fields [Qu., *purun*] of their own community.)

Plant names are common in Chinchoro toponyms, where the plants mark places in the landscape. Residents said that the plants named grew in those spots, statements we were able to confirm in some cases. People told us that Q'erapata, the name of a small annex to the north of Chinchoro center, referred to a past environment. Formerly during fallow years, the hillsides were white with

the pale flowers of the weedy plant *q'ira* (*Astragalus garbancillo*). Now that a number of residences have been built, and fields of grains planted year after year as cash crops have replaced the centuries-old tradition of crop rotation by sectoral fallowing (Qu., *mañayes*), the *q'ira* meadow no longer blooms.

Methods

Our work in Chinchero in 1982 established a basic methodology for ethnobotanical fieldwork, which we continue to use. We followed the well-established botanical methodology for collecting herbarium specimens as outlined, among others, by the United States Department of Agriculture (1971), augmented by systematic collection of the related ethnographic information necessary to make that collection meaningful to us.

The original research team that collected the flora included both botanists with experience in plant collection techniques (W.D., S.K., C.S.) and anthropologists with a background of participant observation and informal interviews (C.F., E.F.). In general, while botanists and anthropologists initially had limited experience in fieldwork in the other disciplines, all had a demonstrated commitment to interdisciplinary study (King, 1982; Davis & Yost, 1983). The entire Chinchero project team together planned a group strategy for accomplishing a goal toward which all members of the group would then work. As the study progressed, the field team diminished in size, but still sought to fulfill the various original aims of the work.

We collected plants within the boundaries of the community of Chinchero (lat. 13°23'-25'S, long. 72°0'-5'W). Botanists organized a laboratory, and 19 able and energetic volunteers recruited by Earthwatch, Inc., assisted us in the various tasks of gathering, processing, and organizing the plant collection.

We were able to collect most plants during the height of the rainy season (January–March). The majority of plants in the survey came from the community of Cuper, which is the most environmentally diverse community of Chinchero, with lands ranging in altitude from 3100 to 4600 m, and also the community of which two of us (C.F., E.F.) are members.

Our collection procedure was designed to allow coordination of the activities of our diverse team and standardization of the data gathered by all members. We collected specimens with one to five

duplicates of each numbered “kind” of plant in separate plastic bags. In nearly all cases, these “kinds” were, in fact, plant species. In addition we made a photographic record of most plants. Temporary numbers given at the time of collection made possible the coordination of separate notes by anthropologists, botanists, and photographers; we assigned permanent numbers to plants in the laboratory before pressing. Botanists kept daily notebooks, using temporary numbers to refer to plant specimens, recording date, personnel, place, specimen number, family and genus if known, habitat, and description of characters of the plant likely not to be present in the herbarium specimen, such as size, color, and smell. We pressed plants in numbered folded sheets of newspaper, stacked alternately with sheets of felted blotting paper and cardboard corrugates, and tightly strapped between wooden press-ends. We laid presses on a wooden box containing an electric heating source to dry for a day or more, as needed. We stored dried specimens in cardboard boxes for use in interviews and ultimate distribution to herbaria in Peru and the United States. In accordance with requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru, we left duplicate collections of specimens with the Museo de Historia Natural “Javier Prado” (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos) in Lima and with the herbarium of the Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cusco. All other specimens were shipped to Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago for identification and further distribution under the direction of two of us (T.P., C.N.).

Porter (1959, p. 42) comments that “the ultimate goal of collecting in the field and preserving in the herbarium is very simple: ... to preserve for all time a series of specimens and notes that will yield the maximum of information about the plants concerned.” The accomplishment of this goal, however, is in no way simple. Which are the plants “concerned”? What are the various kinds of information, and from which sources are they to be taken? How extensive should notes be? For whom are we preserving the data?

Even the researcher with a clearly defined methodology for collecting plants and preserving them still faces questions on stepping outside the laboratory, beginning with: Who will go along? In this study, each daily collection group included an anthropologist, a botanist, a local plant user, and one or more Earthwatch volunteers who assisted in collecting duplicate specimens, photographing plants, and taking notes. Several Chinchero resi-



FIG. 11. Puqpuq waterfall is never visited by people who avoid *sirena* (Sp.), the malignant female spirit present there (photo S.K.).

dents worked as paid assistants to the project, and many others volunteered their help (see Acknowledgments). Both anthropologists (C.F., E.F.) spoke English, Spanish, and Quechua; botanists (W.D., S.K., C.S.) spoke English and Spanish; local people spoke Quechua and sometimes Spanish.

In Chinchero, the mandate to conduct a broad survey of the flora of an autodefined culture area

corresponding to a political province did not obviate the necessity of a daily decision: Which direction should be taken? We selected a direction and destination for each collection team toward the goal of surveying the widest possible range of environmental zones, human communities (*ayllus*), and human activities. We targeted, for example, places such as a "herding area at the sum-



FIG. 12. Mother and daughter peel potatoes in house courtyard. Note dooryard plantings of useful herbs, *chiwanway*, *Stenomesson* spp. (ornamental), *ruda*, *Ruta graveolens* (ritual/medicinal), and *llanten* (*Plantago major*) (used for tea) (photo C.S.).

mit of the highest mountain," "potato fields surrounding a large lake," "waterfall avoided by humans" (fig. 11), or "weedy dooryards."

Frequently, we took time to evaluate our progress toward this goal along the paths of plant collection. We recognized that botanists and anthropologists alike often tend to search for and value the exotic. For instance, in our enthusiasm we first explored the most difficult environments of Chinchero; for example, the top of the highest hill and an isolated waterfall, with the result that,

later in the study, we had to allot several days to collecting weeds from paths and dooryards in the center of town. These common and weedy plants were important in documenting the place of plants in Quechua life. Two ready examples are *markhu* (*Ambrosia arborescens*) and *muthuy* (*Senna versicolor*), both of which have a variety of uses (fig. 12). Some of the extremely common plants from Chinchero were difficult for botanists to identify, that is, *kiku* (*Bidens andicola*), *llawlli* (*Barnadesia* spp.), and *lumu lumu* (*Hypseocharis bilobata*),

which was said by botanists to be limited in geographic distribution to the Department of Cusco.

Our goal on each excursion was to collect every kind of plant not previously collected. Botanists generally made the judgment of what constituted a "kind" of plant, thinking of "kinds" as species. We collected and noted unnamed or "useless" plants as well as those said to be useful. We included sterile specimens of ethnographic interest, even though they might be difficult for botanists to identify. *Maransiras*, for example, is an edible wild plant which is said never to flower. The sterile specimens of plants in this Chinchoro category may represent one or even two new species, although identification awaits the collection of flowers.

We collected again any plant which informants called to our attention as particularly useful or interesting, as well as plants given names we had not heard before. These repeated collections helped us link previously recorded information with the plant species ultimately determined. Quechua plant names show a high degree of variability, which takes several forms. First, people give the same name to different plants; for example, people call both *Hypoxis decumbens*, an amaryllid, and *Anthericum ecremorrhizum*, a lily, *kuchi kuchi* (Qu., 'pig pig'). Second, different people give different names to the same plant; for example, on encountering the shrub *Nicotiana tomentosa*, one person called it *q'armatu* while another called it *paya paya qhura*. Third, names change according to context; for example, adults call *Fuchsia apetala* by the name *chhilin campanilla* (Qu., *chhilin* is an onomatopoeia for the sound of a bell; Sp., *campanilla* 'little bell'), while shepherd children may call it *frutilla frutilla* (Qu. from Sp., 'strawberry strawberry'). Because of such variation, we had to regard information acquired without reference to a plant specimen as indefinite hearsay.

We tied our information to the potential sources of varying knowledge by collecting repeated voucher specimens and by noting the location and context of encounter and the identity of the informant. In practice we were occasionally willing to bend this rule because of the extraordinary memories of Quechua people for their natural environment. Frequently, when we brought home a plant, a passerby would correctly tell us the exact spot where we had collected it. Three years later field assistants remembered the plants we had collected, their locations, and even the weather and events of that day. For instance, if a person told us without prompting that we must be referring

to a plant that we had collected underneath an eagle-shaped rock just above the waterfall, and she was right, we were willing to treat her information as if we were looking at the plant together.

We segregated some fresh plant specimens for use in ethnographic interviews in the laboratory, so that each plant might be examined by a variety of local people including men and women, young and old. Although we also conducted interviews using dried specimens, people sometimes felt less comfortable identifying dried plants. Quechua people can identify a growing plant more readily than a dried specimen, which may have lost important clues of smell, color, or form, even though people are used to seeing dried plants that have been bought or collected and are kept for use as medicines or cures (Qu., *hampi*).

Ethnographers kept daily notebooks, using the same temporary numbers as botanists to refer to plant specimens. These field notebooks contained a record of date, personnel, place, and local names and uses. We took extensive notes on conversations with people about these plants, noting the identity of informants and a range of comments, which often included name, preferred habitat, variations, and utility. We also recorded negative responses. As noted above, local people participated in every plant-collecting excursion. In addition, we talked about the plants we found with people we encountered, then asked other community members to spend time in further interviews in the laboratory. We tried informally to get a cross section of points of view by sex, age, and residence. We formed an admitted bias for consultants who were culturally conservative, based on our experience that people who were more fully bilingual and acculturated to Cusco life simply did not know very much about plants, had limited interest in them, and were frequently unable to comment.

Ethnographers recorded localities in the form of specific toponyms. While these local place names do not appear on maps, anyone who goes to that area and asks for a place by name can be led directly to it, since Quechua people name every feature of their topography: fields, hills, passes, springs, and places with a view. We included longitude and latitude on plant labels for precision.

In a sense, each discipline (field botany and ethnography) taught a lesson in systematic collection and recording of data. Specific skills included collecting whole plants and identifying individual speakers, paying attention to plant habitats and to social contexts, and a great deal of useful descrip-

tive and functional terminology. While ethnography has no apparent standardized methodology, and no comforting details of size of paper and nature of equipment, our work is not unsystematic. We learned and practiced the delicate art of asking questions naive enough to avoid prompting answers, without betraying such ignorance as to encourage ridicule and hidden obscenity. All participants in our study learned that a plant could have many uses and even names, so that no individual was to be believed or disbelieved.

This study refers to some four years of fieldwork in Chinchero over a 10-year period. Such depth of ethnographic experience, and the power that experience holds to enlighten every context of encounter with plants, changes the endeavor of ethnobotany. The experiences, actions, and statements of known people provide the constant frame for discussion. As ethnobotanists working in an agricultural society, we had an advantage over many other scientists because people were as interested in plants as we were and were happy to discuss the subject at length. We can better appreciate the meaning of those words and actions because our ethnographic information is linked to plant specimens.

In any ethnographic study, the questions asked and the responses given are interdependent. The process of shaping questions is comparable to the use of a pre-questionnaire and subsequent questionnaire by some social scientists. Because anthropologists are particularly aware of the extent to which both sides influence one another, they are able to continue realizing and refining the questions at issue in their particular study. An example from our work in Chinchero illustrates this process. When we first began discussing with people the plants we found, we were particularly interested in eliciting their comments on the names and uses of those plants. As we talked, we found that people routinely volunteered the locations where a particular plant grew, information which at that time did not interest us. These strings of toponyms were downright unwelcome: We could not spell them, we did not know where they were, we could not write fast enough to catch them all, and they crowded more interesting information out of our notebooks. However, since we had begun this work with the ethnographic premise that the entire range of people's comments about a plant should be recorded, we struggled to write them down. We soon realized, of course, that Chinchero people were telling us that where plants grow is a critical element in their understanding

of them. In fact, the association of plants with places is the essential mnemonic tool which allows Chinchero people to maintain a complex and intricate body of environmental knowledge, and the logic of those associations is a major classifying device (C. Franquemont, 1987).

We recorded negative responses as well. Many times, when we asked someone the name of a plant, the answer was something we rendered as "name unknown." The actual response might have been, "I don't know," "I can't remember," or a shrug. Rarely did people tell us, "That plant has no name.;" very rarely, "I've never seen that plant before in my life.;" and on one occasion, "That's not a plant" (in reference to a powdery white lichen, *Diploschistes* sp.) We found that plants which are not of interest to people provide negative evidence of the concerns addressed by their system of classification (Franquemont, 1987). Of course, some instances may be evidence of the imperfection of any individual's memory, since no one can recall on demand everything they ever knew. Roughly one out of 12 responses fell into this "name unknown" category. Disproportionate numbers of these cases were cryptogams or aquatic plants, or plants not collected within that individual's *ayllu*, confirming a pattern of *ayllu*-specific knowledge (C. Franquemont, 1987).

As summarized earlier, the Chinchero plant collection contains 836 numbered plant specimens with several thousand duplicates, representing 502 plant species in 311 plant genera in 112 plant families and some 250 Quechua categories. Although this statement is accurate, it should not be taken as a quantitative profile of the complex and idiosyncratic realm of Chinchero plant life, but rather as an indication of the scale of information analyzed. Together with the ethnographic notes assembled at the time of collection and in a subsequent year of fieldwork, this large corpus of information was transferred into a computerized data base. The original file, containing information taken directly from field notebooks, was used to sort and create specialized files to which summary categories could be added. We (T.P., C.N.) prepared a book of machine copy reductions of Field Museum's mounted set of the plant specimens, which then served as a very useful guide to the collection, particularly during subsequent field trips.

The Chinchero ethnobotanical project differs from previous studies in the extensive nature of plant collection, the methods of plant collection with extensive supporting ethnographic documen-

tation, and the reference to that collection at later stages of analysis. The Chinchoro collection differs from most ethnobotanical collections because we collected noneconomic, nonmedicinal, and unnamed plants as well as named useful ones; we made repeated collections; we collected any ethnographic information people were willing to give us rather than concentrating on a few specific questions. In addition, we not only attributed information to specific informants, but subsequently continued to consider the ethnobotany of Chinchoro as comprised of highly individual knowledge. This broad approach led to the realization of the importance of place names, reminiscence, and nostalgia (Franquemont, 1987).

Cultivated Plants in Chinchoro

The cultivated plant species collected in Chinchoro include unique Andean cultigens that exhibit specialized adaptations to high-altitude environments. Only one of these cultigens, the potato, has achieved worldwide importance. These nutritious food crops, the result of artificial selection by Andean people, include the tubers *Solanum tuberosum* (Qu., *papa*), *Ullucus tuberosus* (Sp., *lisas*), *Oxalis* *tuberosa* (Qu., *oca*), and *Tropaeolum tuberosum* (Qu., *añu*); the pseudocereal *Chenopodium quinoa* (Qu., *quinua*); the root crops *Arracacia xanthorrhiza* (Qu., *rakhacha*) and *Canna × indica* (Qu., *achira*; edible part a rhizome); and the legume *Lupinus mutabilis* (Qu., *tarwi*). The nutritional value of these cultigens is receiving new attention (King & Gershoff, 1987), although indigenous Andean people have enjoyed them as part of their yearly diet for millennia.

Many of these crops contain secondary compounds (Johns & Towers, 1981) and must be detoxified before they are eaten. *Lupinus mutabilis* (Qu., *tarwi*) contains high levels of quinolizidine alkaloids (King, 1988) which are removed in the process of soaking, boiling, and further soaking used in Chinchoro. Tubers and leaves of *Oxalis* *tuberosa* (Qu., *oca*) contain varying levels of calcium oxalate. Tubers are processed by being left in the sun for two or three days to a week, depending on individual taste, as they are said to get sweeter with each day of exposure. *Tropaeolum tuberosum* contains glucosinilates that release volatile mustard oils (isothiocyanates) when cooked (Johns & Towers, 1981). Chinchoro people treat *Tropaeolum* tubers so that they will "taste good." Tubers must be left in the sun for two days if dug

up at harvest time (in June) or for two weeks if dug up earlier in the year.

Equally interesting are the processes for turning fresh vegetables into foodstuffs that are commonly stored for periods as long as 10 years and uncommonly for 20. These procedures provided the continual surplus of food which was the basis of the Inca Empire (Rowe, 1946). Potatoes go through stages of productive rotting: *tapura*, tubers which are rotten when dug up or soon after, are boiled and eaten in soup; *kachi ch'uñu*, squishy tubers which have been frozen but not dried, are boiled and eaten with salt and, if possible, cheese; and *ch'uñu*, shrunken, desiccated tubers which have been repeatedly frozen, stomped, and sun-bleached, are soaked, boiled, and eaten in soups and stews at any time from one to many years after they have been harvested. This preservation strategy is only possible in the extreme climate of the high Andes, although city residents sometimes duplicate the first stage by putting potatoes in their freezer overnight in imitation of *kachi ch'uñu*.

Alternatively, potatoes are leached in pools of water for a period of days and then dried to produce white, mealy tubers called *moraya* (Qu.), which also last for years. *Lisas* (*Ullucus tuberosus*) and *oca* (*Oxalis* *tuberosa*) are processed in the same way as *ch'uñu* for long-term storage, making *llinlli* (Qu.) and *khaya* (Qu.), respectively. Although these freeze-dried tubers—far smaller and lighter than fresh tubers—are stored in enormous baskets for later trade or use, they will not be consumed by insects, bacteria, or rats.

The community of Chinchoro is known throughout the southern Peruvian Andes for growing potatoes both on a large scale and with particular expertise. The *pampa* of Chinchoro may have been the site of specialized potato production as long ago as Inca times, so that the nearby Inca sites of Moray and Machu Qulqa were constructed for the purposes of industrial processing and storage of tubers (E. Franquemont, 1983). More recently, Chinchoro has been a source of new potato varieties for the southern Peruvian Andes. Most notably, Eugenio Aucapuma created the widely popular cultivar *Papa Olones* through artificial selection of tubers he produced by planting the seeds of selected potato fruits (Qu., *ambarqutu*).

Potatoes and, in lesser quantities, other tubers are eaten in a variety of ways. Most commonly, which is twice a day in most households in Chinchoro, boiled potatoes are eaten in soups seasoned with condiments such as *muña* (*Minthostachys glabrescens*). Plates or cloths of boiled potatoes are



FIG. 13. An *ayni* group accomplishes first hoeing of potato field with attendant ritual (January) (photo W.D.).

offered as accompaniment to every meal. Families who can afford cooking oil also eat fried potatoes occasionally, but most people dislike the improved varieties of white potatoes because they are useful only for frying.

Although estimates of the number of varieties of potatoes known to Quechua people go as high as 1,000, Brush's statement that "the average farmer growing these varieties can name about thirty-five types" is consistent with our observations in Chinchoro (Brush et al., 1981).

The traditional potato cultivars in Chinchoro include examples of ecological adaptation, functional and technological specialization, and the application of the aesthetics of taste, texture, and color. Many Chincherinos were unable to identify potato varieties from growing plants by such characters as flower color, leaf shape and wrinkling, or habit, but instead dug up a few tubers. For the same reason, botanists are unable to identify subspecific or cultivar categories on the basis of herbarium or specimens alone. Au.Q. was among the few people we encountered who was able to identify

varieties from plants in his own fields, where of course he knew what mix of seeds he had planted.

Potatoes are generally grown according to one of two regimes. A small number of fields that are irrigable (Qu., *maway*) may be planted as early as August for harvest in January–February. The foliage is still green at *maway* harvest and is used for fodder, and *Brassica campestris* is encouraged within the fields to be eaten as a green (figs. 13–14). The great bulk of Chinchoro potatoes (Qu., *hatun tarpuy* 'great planting') are planted in non-irrigable fields at the outset of the rainy season in October–November and are harvested in May–June when the foliage has died and the ground is dry (fig. 15). These potatoes are hoed and hilled twice, once with attendant ritual (fig. 16).

Chiri papas are specialized for cultivation in cold areas and are grown in Chinchoro only in the high *puna* areas of Taucca and Umasbamba. Plants are quite short in stature and withstand frosts; tubers are small and not very tasty, so that Chincherinos reserve them for *ch'uñu*. Two other potato cultivars are grown exclusively for *ch'uñu*: *yana*



FIG. 14. Harvest of *maway* (irrigated) fields is done by first cutting the still-green tops of the potato plants with a sickle; then pulling up stalks and removing attached tubers. Quantities of *Brassica campestris*, eaten as greens, are allowed to grow in potato fields (photo CCTC).

wanya, also called *asul wanya* (Qu., *yana* 'black'; Sp., *asul* 'blue'), and *cuchillo p'aki* ('knife-breaker'; from Sp., *cuchillo* 'knife' and Qu., *p'aki* 'to break'), which has large reddish tubers which are said to be so hard that they break knives.

Since virtually all of the land in Chinchoro is too high in elevation to grow maize (*Zea mays*), Chinchoro people reserve a part of their potato harvest in the form of tubers or *ch'uñu* (Qu.) to trade for maize with their neighbors in the Urubamba Valley, where maize is the primary agricultural product.

When asked directly to name the source of a potato cultivar, farmers' answers formed two poles: potatoes were said to be either "from long ago" (Sp., *antiguo*) and frequently "from the family," or else from the Ministry of Agriculture. In longer conversations, farmers recognized many paths from the national government into their fields, including *hacienda* labor paid in potatoes and the Cusco market as well as direct distribution of seed tubers by government agencies, but they continued to mark cultivars as either "ours" or "theirs."

Mariba, *yana mariba*, *yana hole*, *renacimiento*, *mi perú*, *tomasa condemayta*, and *cusqueña* were identified as Ministry of Agriculture potatoes. Of these, only *papa cusqueña* was said to be worth eating, and it was said to be quite good and to withstand boiling as well as frying. Chinchoro farmers grow other "improved" varieties for sale; they require the use of fertilizer and insecticide and are profitable only for a few farmers with large areas of flat *pampa* land.

In 1986 growing potatoes was not profitable for anyone due to the low price set by the government, a price which nonetheless was higher than that of potatoes abroad. This fact coupled with the lack of an infrastructure for national distribution of agricultural produce resulted in government import from abroad of large quantities of potatoes for sale in cities.

The ideal of the potato in Chinchoro is *gumpis*, with tubers which are evenly round, clear in color, and mealy in texture. These potatoes are the best to eat, are the most attractive, and go for the highest price if sold. They can be used for any purpose,



FIG. 15. Tops of plants from *maway* (irrigated field) are useful as fodder (photo CCTC).

although they are not ordinarily made into *ch'uñu* because they have a high value, and other varieties are specialized for that purpose. The most highly valued quality in a cooked potato is a mealy texture called in the literature *arenoso* (Sp., 'sandy') or *harinoso* (Sp., 'floury'). Both adjectives are correct translations of the Quechua phrase, *aquyuq*, used to describe them. Although potato varieties are said to be specialized for several methods of preparation, including baking in an earth-clod oven (*wathiyá*) and frying, the most highly regarded potatoes are those that can be boiled (Qu., *wayq'u*).

Several specimens of feral, unused *Solanum tuberosum*, collected along trails at 3800 m., are known as *atuq papa* (Qu., 'fox's potatoes'), as is one specimen of *Solanum acaule*. All indigenous cultigens are acknowledged by Chinchero people to have wild counterparts, but most cultigens of Old World origin such as fava beans and barley are not. Wild potato varieties are classed variously as *k'ita*, *atuq*, and *intiq* or *killaq*. These names characterize plants in a sequence of social domains along a continuum from civilized to uncivilized. The first, *k'ita*, are feral, or tame-gone-wild. Potatoes which are said to be *atuq*, or to belong to

the fox, are thought to be wild, asocial, and uncivilized, to be quite useless. *Intiq* or *killaq papas* are not *Solanum* species, but rather *Peperomia* species having tiny perfectly round tubers, and so they can be said to be potatoes in the domain of the sun or moon, a parallel but entirely distinct social realm, that of supernatural society.

There have been reports that indigenous peoples eat wild tubers (e.g., Correll, 1962, for Mexico and the North American Southwest); people in Chinchero acknowledge the possibility of eating wild tubers, but view it as an uncivilized thing to do. They frequently maintain that, although "others" who live in poorer or more marginal areas of Chinchero eat such foods as wild *Solanum* tubers, they themselves do not. For example, Cuper residents suggested that people living in the former *hacienda* Araqay at the eastern edge of Chinchero ate *araq* potatoes, giving *k'ita* as a synonym for *araq*; however, people commonly eat the greens of a number of plants primarily cultivated for tubers or grains, including potatoes, *lisas*, *quinua*, and *rhakhacha*.

Two cultigens not ordinarily grown at high altitude, *Canna × indica* and *Arracacia xanthor-*



FIG. 16. A woman adds to a pile of potatoes being harvested by a group of people working in *minkha*. Portions of the day's harvest will be distributed among the workers of the day (photo cctc).

rhiza, were cultivated experimentally in Chinchero. L.P. planted *achira* and *rakhacha* in his relatively low and warm maize field at 3100 m as an experiment to determine whether he could grow them in Chinchero. His interest in planting a wide range of cultigens was challenged by these lowland crops. Ultimately, he decided that, while not impossible, it was not worth the effort, particularly since neither food is considered particularly desirable. *Achira* (Gade, 1966) is not normally eaten in Chinchero, although people are familiar with the vegetable, which is served throughout the streets of Cusco during the fiesta of Corpus Christi in May on plates of *ch'iri uchu* (Qu., 'cold' 'hot pepper'). Many agriculturalists like L.P. engage in constant experimentation, bringing wild plants home to their courtyards and planting odd seeds given to them. In 1986 several farmers experimented by planting seeds of *Amaranthus caudatus* (Qu., *kiwicha*), a plant actively promoted by the Garcia government. The farmers found that *kiwicha* did not grow well in altitudes as high as those of Chinchero, and they had limited interest in the grain since no one knew how to prepare it. The farmers denied hear-

ing of the plant before the recent publicity, although in the early 1970s (Plowman, pers. comm.; Gade, 1975), it was reported to have grown in Ollantaytambo about 40 km from Chinchero.

In spite of the highly specialized and successful nature of Chinchero agriculture, we found that people also consumed a wide variety of wild plants. Such plants have frequently been characterized in botanical reports as "famine food," but we learned in Chinchero that preferences led people to include wild plants as a significant element of their daily diet, even when they had abundant food resources from cultivation (table 1). People know exactly where these plants can be found; they are occasionally protected or even transplanted nearer to households. The use of these plants should be regarded as ongoing experimentation and potential domestication activity, and so we include these wild plants in our discussion of "cultivated plants."

Use of wild plants for diet is summarized in Table 1: raw vegetables (5 species), masticants (3 species), cooked greens or roots (11 species), condiments (10 species), fruits (3 species), and snack foods (25 species). In addition, more than 40 species

TABLE 1. Wild plants used in Chinchoro diet.

Local name	Latin name	Use
UNCOOKED VEGETABLES		
k'ita achuqcha	<i>Cyclanthera brachybotrys</i>	Fresh fruits in salads
llakhi or k'ita aselgas	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Young tender leaves in salads
maransiras	Compositae indet.	Fresh leaves in sauce
murmuntu or llullucha	<i>Nostoc commune</i>	Fresh algae, has tonic qualities
uqururu	<i>Mimulus glabratus</i>	Fresh leaves in salads
YOUNG LEAVES AS COOKED GREENS		
phuytu or k'ita quinua	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> ssp. <i>milleanum</i>	...
llullu	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	...
mayu mostazilla	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	...
lakhi or k'ita aselgas	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	...
k'ita or puna rakhacha	<i>Arracacia peruviana</i>	(Young leaves and stems)
COOKED VEGETABLES		
phuya phuya	<i>Nothoscordum andicola</i>	Roots boiled and chopped like onions
frutilla	<i>Hydrocotyle urbaniana</i>	Root boiled and its 'fruit' eaten
oka quipisun	<i>Calandrinia acaulis</i>	Root peeled, sunned, cooked
khallampa	<i>Morchella</i> spp.	Fungi replaces meat in main dishes
quncha	<i>Pleurocollybia</i> spp.	Fungi in hot sauces of main dishes
llullucha	<i>Nostoc commune</i>	Algae cooked in stews
CONDIMENTS		
khuñuqa	<i>Satureja boliviiana</i>	Foliage in sopa de ch'uñu
chiqchipa	<i>Tagetes multiflora</i>	...
payqu	<i>Gomphrena elegans</i> , <i>Iresine celosia</i> , <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	...
molle	<i>Schinus molle</i>	...
maransiras	Compositae indet.	...
mostaza	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Seeds
muña	<i>Minthostachys glabrescens</i>	Leaves
puna colander	<i>Daucus montanus</i>	Leaves in hot sauce
puna colander	<i>Oreomyrrhis andicola</i>	Leaves can substitute for cilantro in hot sauce, other foods
qhitu qhitu	<i>Gamochaeta spicata</i>	Ground with flour of <i>Vicia fava</i>
SNACK FOODS*		
ramos ramos	<i>Bomarea</i> spp.	Stem and fruits
achanqharas	<i>Begonia clarkei</i>	Juice and epidermis of leaves
tintin	<i>Passiflora mixta</i>	Fruit
capulí	<i>Prunus serotina</i> ssp. <i>capuli</i>	Fruits
chiqchi	<i>Berberis cliffortioides</i>	Fruits
wayq'untuy	<i>Tillandsia oroyensis</i>	Accumulated water
k'aqla	Cactaceae sp.	Fruit
aña panqu	Cactaceae sp.	Fruit
pampa anis	<i>Vilobia praetermissa</i>	Foliage
leche leche	<i>Ipomoea minuta</i>	Tuber
luraypu	<i>Echeveria</i> cf. <i>peruviana</i>	Leaves chewed to alleviate thirst
ch'ullkus	<i>Oxalis peduncularis</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	Stem and leaves chewed
chhilin campanilla	<i>Fuchsia apetala</i>	Fruits
frutilla frutilla		
k'ita frutilla	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Fruits
granadillas	<i>Passiflora pinnatistipula</i>	Fruits
kiyawcha	<i>Epidendrum</i> cf. <i>densifolium</i>	Juice of stem
trago trago	<i>Oncidium</i> cf. <i>aureum</i>	Pseudobulbs for thirst
	<i>Oxalis peduncularis</i>	Juice from stem and leaves
	<i>Oxalis steinbachii</i>	Stem and leaves, juice from flower
	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Root
	<i>Castilleja pumila</i>	Nectar from flowers
tintincha	<i>Passiflora gracilens</i>	Fruit, called k'ita trombos
macha macha	<i>Kakeneckia lanceolata</i>	Berries; also intoxicating
anis	<i>Ribes brachybotrys</i>	Chew plant

TABLE I. *Continued.*

Local name	Latin name	Use
SNACK FOODS (CONTINUED)		
macha macha	<i>Ribes brachybotrys</i>	Eat berries
awilmantu	<i>Saracha herrerae</i>	Fruit, called puka ruru
piris piris	<i>Salpichroa gayi</i>	Fruit
aquy kaqka	<i>Pilea serpyllacea</i>	Raw fruit
LEAVES CHEWED "LIKE COCA"		
pampa anis	<i>Vilobia praetermissa</i>	Leaves
pawituscha	<i>Vicia andicola</i>	Leaves and stem
inca coca	<i>Polypodium</i> spp.	Leaves

* Eaten raw by shepherds (especially children) and others who frequent the areas where these plants grow.

of wild plants are gathered and systematically used raw in tonic drinks or prepared into teas, ingested both to maintain daily health and to treat special problems. Neither Quechua people nor nutritionists accept a clear-cut division between the two supposed functional categories, medicinal and nutritious. Of course, some cases are clear: *ñuñupunqa* (*Euphorbia peplus*) is a violent purge and would never be consumed under normal circumstances. Many teas and drinks, however, are chosen for their general healthful attributes; for example, as tonics; as particularly appropriate to morning or evening consumption; or as agents of hot or cold needed to balance an individual's constitution.

A useful tree which is encouraged to grow near households is *qiswar* (Qu.), *Buddleja* spp. This formerly common native tree is appreciated for its wood, its colorful orange flowers, and the protection it offers from sun and wind. The chroniclers of the Colonial period say that the Cusco area was continuously forested at the time of the Spanish Conquest with native species such as *Buddleja* and *Polylepis* (Qu., *quiña*). Today, these native trees exist only in a few sheltered remnants of cloud forest and as individual trees where protected by people. Cutting for use of the wood as fuel as well as climatic change have hastened the demise of these plants; and conversely, large-scale deforestation has contributed to the increasing dryness of sierra lands.

Informal experimentation is carried out constantly by people who pick up plants in the wild and bring them home to grow next to their houses. This activity is best represented in the Chinchoro collections by the plants from the late A.H.'s house garden (K100-K113) (fig. 17). Along with condiments and ornamentals cultivated for use and sale, such as *wakatay* (*Tagetes terniflora*), *ruda* (*Ruta*

graveolens), and *chiwanway* (*Stenomesson vari-egatum*), Don A. had transplanted from Antaki-llqa hillside several wild plants—*negro uman* (*Eryngium weberbaueri*), *qalaywala* (*Polypodium angustifolia*), and *urqu phalcha* (*Halenia weddeliana*)—and was nurturing them as potential courtyard plants. On the wall of his courtyard, L.P. was still tending vines of *Boussingaultia diffusa* that he said had been transplanted there by his grandfather. The thick, juicy leaves of this plant are useful to L.P., who grinds them to make a poultice which is applied to the cheek for tooth problems. L.P.'s son, G.P., is now growing *maransiras* (unidentified species), a wild herb used as a condiment, next to his house in response to our interest in the plant and repeated questioning of his assertion that it never flowers. (It did not flower between 6 Sept. 1986 and 26 July 1987; when we visited G.P. in July 1988, he told us that one of his plants had indeed produced a white, "pill-like" flower several months earlier.) These anecdotes are examples of the activity of all Chinchoro people who travel on a daily and yearly basis throughout their varied ecology.

Gade (1972a) has suggested that Andean people's use of the common European field weed *Brassica campestris* as an edible green is an example of incipient agricultural practice, active encouragement of the growth of a camp-following weed that could eventually become a cultigen.

Over the past 450 years, a number of Old World crops have been integrated into Andean agriculture to varying degrees (table 2). None of them is a tuber; the major European changes in tuber farming in the Andes have been plowing with oxen and a feudal land tenure system, changes that have been felt more in Chinchoro in the flat *ayllu* Yanacona than on the slopes of Cuper. European grains are grown as much for cash crops as for con-



FIG. 17. A.H. and his wife pose in front of his household garden of herbs and ornamentals raised for use, sale, and curiosity (K101-K111) (photo S.K.).

sumption, and they are broadcast, cut, stooked, and threshed and winnowed in European style. It is interesting that *quinoa*, an Andean pseudo-cereal, is treated in much the same way (although threshed by hand in small quantities rather than with oxen).

Fava beans figure in the daily diet of all people in Chinchero. The fava bean (Sp., *habas*, *Vicia faba* L.) is an introduced crop plant in the Andes,

probably native to Southwest Asia. The bean is a staple food widely planted and eaten in Chinchero and sometimes sold. The beans are boiled and eaten fresh, or dried, then toasted (Sp., *tostado*) or boiled to make *phuspa* (Qu.), favored portable foods. *Habas* are planted after the first heavy rain in November, harvested in May. Five cultivars were collected in Chinchero under cultivation on the plain surrounding Lake Piuray at 3800 m. Three

TABLE 2. Chinchero cultigens.

Local name	English name	Latin name	Part used	Special preparation	Origin
ANDEAN CROPS					
papa (Qu.)	...	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Tuber	Fresh, stored, frozen, freeze-dried, or water-processed	...
lisas (Sp.)	...	<i>Ullucus tuberosus</i>	Tuber
añu (Qu.)	...	<i>Tropaeolum tuberosum</i>	Tuber	Sunned	...
quinoa (Qu.)	...	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	Grain	Washed	...
rakhacha (Qu.)	...	<i>Arracacia xanthorrhiza</i>	Root
achira (Qu.)	...	<i>Canna × indica</i>
tarwi (Qu.)	...	<i>Lupinus mutabilis</i>	Seeds	Boiled, leached	...
INTRODUCED CROPS					
avena (Sp.)	Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Grain	...	Old World
cebada (Sp.)	Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Grain	...	Old World
trigo (Sp.)	Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Grain	...	Old World
albergas, Sp. arvejas	Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Seeds	...	Old World
hawas, Sp. habas	Fava beans	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Seeds	...	Old World
Qu., llullu; Sp., nabos	Rape	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Greens	...	Old World
sara (Qu.)	Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Grain	...	Mexico
eucalyptus (Sp.)	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Wood, leaves	...	Australia

Individuals also occasionally cultivate radishes, carrots, lettuce, and onions on a very small scale.

were designated by color: *habas blancas* (Sp., *blanca* 'white,' in reference to its light-colored stems and fruits); *puka habas* (Qu., *puka* 'red,' in reference to its dark reddish stems and fruits); and *q'umir habas* (Qu., *q'umir* 'green,' again in reference to the green color of stems and fruits). Flowers of all three cultivars were white. A fourth cultivar, *pucuchun habas* (Qu., *pucuchun* 'ripen!'), was said to produce a greater quantity of large seeds. The fifth, *paluqu habas* (Qu.) had plants shorter in stature than most other varieties, but were not otherwise remarked by farmers.

The Old World pea, *Pisum sativum* (Qu., *al-wirha*, from Sp., *arveja*), an introduced crop plant native to Europe or the Near East, is cultivated in small quantities in Chinchero for occasional consumption in soups and stews. Two varieties of *albergas* (from the Sp., *arvejas*), like those of *habas*, were collected, *blancas* (Sp., 'white') and *rojas* (Sp., 'red'), cultivated in small plots among fields of *habas* on the flat plain surrounding Lake Piuray at 3800 m. *Albergas blancas*, which had white flowers, were said to have larger seeds and to be more prolific than *albergas rojas*, which had red flowers. Although the variety *albergas blancas* was said to be newer, the seed for both came from locally kept family seed stocks.

Chinchero farmers increasingly plant the introduced grains: oats (*Avena sativa*) for animal fodder, wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) for occasional human consumption in thick soup (Qu., *lawa*) (fig. 18), and especially barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) for sale to the Cerveza Cusqueña brewery in Cusco.

Four species collected were cultivated for their fruit: *trombos* (fruits of *Passiflora mixta*), *manzana* 'apple' (*Malus sylvestris*, Eurasian origin), *durazno* 'peach' (*Prunus persica*, Chinese origin), and *capulí*, (*Prunus serotina* ssp. *capuli*, native of Mexico and Central America, cultivated and escaped). Although enterprising individuals (frequently children) collect these fruits in season and take them to markets for sale, they do not have any significant economic importance. Adults rarely eat them, generally viewing them as unhealthy, even life-threatening, foods.

Most of the many plants cultivated as condiments or teas are of Old World origin (table 3). These species are cultivated in small household gardens for personal use, gifts to neighbors, and sale in the Sunday market. The fact that so many of the species are European suggests that these gardens follow the model of the European herb garden.

The agricultural resources of this and other An-



FIG. 18. A *ch'asti*, an adolescent role in dance groups and fiestas, cleans wheat. Wheat, an Old World grain less suited to high altitudes, is increasingly replacing Andean grains such as *quinua* as a prestige food (photo S.K.).

dean communities have evolved over 5,000 years of experimentation, acquisition, and keen observation. Through this process, new cultivars (defined genetically and perceptually) have been developed, acquired, and maintained by the people of Chinchoro according to their perceived needs and interests. In the course of this process, many plants have changed; genetic material has been

added and lost. Recent dependence upon cash economies and improved varieties developed by national sources have no doubt eroded the genetic pool available to Chinchoro farmers. Despite this erosion, farmers will continue to bring their intelligence and creativity to solve their immediate problems through manipulation of the plant world in which they live.

TABLE 3. Minor cultivated plants.

Local name	Latin name	Use	Origin
CONDIMENTS OR TEAS			
manzanilla wakatay	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> <i>Tagetes terniflora</i>	Flowers used to make tea Leaves used as condiment in soups and other dishes, to stuff cui (Qu., 'guinea pigs') before roasting	Eurasia Andes
santa mayra ahinhus culandro	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> <i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Used for tea Used for tea Foliage used as ubiquitous condiment in cooked and uncooked dishes	Balkan Peninsula Eurasia Mediterranean
hinojo llantén phantí	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> <i>Plantago major</i> <i>Cosmos peucedanifolius</i>	Herbage used for tea Leaves used for medicinal tea Entire plant as medicinal tea	Mediterranean Old World Andes
ORNAMENTALS			
chiwanway qantu sira ñuqchu tintin cartucho puka t'ika clavel uchu k'aspa	<i>Stenomesson</i> spp. <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> <i>Salvia dombeyi</i> <i>Passiflora mixta</i> <i>Penstemon gentianoides</i> <i>Dahlia pinnata</i> <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> <i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Andes Andes Andes Andes Mexico Mexico Old World Old World

Explanation of Format

Species Information

The following list of plants is arranged alphabetically by family, and within families, by genus and species. We have modified the format presented by Vickers and Plowman (1984) to include more extensive ethnographic information. We hope that this format will serve as a model for consistent ethnobotanical reporting, and that it presents a maximum amount of information of interest to botanists and anthropologists in an abbreviated (and space-saving) manner.

For each species the following information is given: family, genus and species, geographic distribution, community, altitude and habitat of collection, local name(s), voucher specimen numbers, and ethnographic information, in the following format:

FAMILY

Genus species author(s)

Known geographic distribution of the species.

Community, altitude. (Specific locality and habitat (specimen number if variable).

local name (language, 'gloss') [specimen number]

local name (language, 'gloss') [specimen number]

Ethnographic information (informant's initials). Further ethnographic information (informant's initials).

Community (if different), altitude, etc.

The format for the major cultivated plants includes more extensive discussion by the authors.

FAMILY, GENUS, SPECIES—Plants which could not be identified to species are listed at the end of their genus; those which could not be identified to genus are listed at the end of their family.

KNOWN GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES—The geographic distribution was gleaned from published works (e.g., *Flora of Peru*, monographs), through consultation with taxonomic specialists and by checking specimens in Field Museum herbarium.

COMMUNITY—The structure of Chinchoro communities (Sp., *comunidad*) or *ayllus* is described under "Setting" and their locations given in Figure 1. Since communities have ethnic identity and community-specific activities, economies, and even plant names, the community of collection is noted. The majority of collections was made in Cuper, the most environmentally diverse community.

ALTITUDE—Altitudinal ranges refer specifically

to localities of collection, not to communities or habitat types.

HABITAT—Habitats are quoted from botanists' collection notes. Specimen numbers follow descriptions only if habitats differ. Habitat descriptions generally express both the nature of human activity in a zone (i.e., "pastured," "garden") and its physical nature (i.e., "cliff faces," "waterfall"). Specific toponyms included in habitat descriptions will allow future researchers who talk to local people to locate these habitats directly within the 135-sq km area of Chinchero. Chinchero residents have a minutely named community topography and an experience-based phytogeography linking plants to specific places in their environment.

LOCAL NAME—We did not edit information on local names of plants to determine the "correct" or "best" name for a plant, but instead listed all responses. Frequently, more than one local name is listed for a species; sometimes more than one name is given for a single specimen number. If the informant was uncertain, we noted that the name was "suggested" as a possibility, or offered as an "alternate" to a preferred name. Even a single individual may accept more than one legitimate name for a plant (as in the case of *Astragalus garbancillo*). Spelling variation reflects varying pronunciation as we heard and recorded it. All Quechua words are spelled in a consistent orthography (see Note on Quechua Orthography).

LANGUAGE—Local names are identified as either Quechua (Qu.) or Spanish (Sp.). Quechua names derived from Spanish words are identified as Qu. from Sp., giving the Spanish word of origin.

GLOSS OF NAME—Translations for Quechua plant names are provided only if informants specifically told us that such a translation might be applied to that name; dictionary or hearsay translations are not included. Reference for spelling and meaning of all Spanish words is the *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (Real Academia Española, 1984).

SPECIMEN NUMBER—The majority of specimens was collected between January and April, 1982 [D1339–D1822, K100–K321]. "D" numbers were collected by W.D., C.F., E.F., S.R.K., and C.R.S.; arbitrarily, names were listed alphabetically. After W.D. left the project, S.R.K. was listed first, represented by "K" numbers. Additional specimens were collected by E.F. in 1983 [F201–F202] and by C.F. and E.F. in 1985–1986 [F254–F258, F260–F282, F285–F366, F368–F371, and F376].

ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION—We did not make judgments of cultural value in reporting eth-

nographic statements about plants. All information is reported, since childhood memories and aesthetic exclamations are equally as important as economic uses in Quechua people's understanding of the natural world. In order to express the variable nature of Quechua plant knowledge, we observed a number of conventions.

All observations have been translated into English, but words allowing only approximate translation such as illness terms are followed by original Spanish or Quechua words. Because Quechua categories of illness and cure do not correspond to pharmacological vocabulary (i.e., febrifuge, amennorheic), we avoided the use of pharmacological terms.

Ethnographic information is reported in the voice of informants (whose initials are included at the end of the sentence) rather than as statements by the researchers about what informants said. For example, "Edible, and as good to eat as meat" (L.P.) is in place of "Said to be edible and as good to eat as meat." Although the voice is maintained, the translations are anything but direct; for instance, the exchange with L.P. probably went something like, "This stuff's good, you can eat it, I eat it; in fact if I don't have meat I eat it, it's like meat." "Meat?" "Meat." "Meat?" "Tastes just like meat." (Anonymous statements, unattributed to individuals, are by the authors. We speak as one, although in a future study, we would choose to present the diverse members of the research team as individuals as well.)

In the same way, we do not judge whether plants "treated" or successfully "cured" illnesses, but rather report what we were told. The ideas of "treatment" and "cure" are not separate to Quechua people; for example, the single word *hampiy* might be said to mean 'treat for the purpose of curing.'

The following conventions rule the expression of negative knowledge:

Name [Use] Unknown—Informants said that they did not know the name or use of a plant; such a name or use may exist, but they did not know it or could not recall it.

Plant Has No Use—Informants stated definitely that a plant had no use. A name was thought to exist for every plant, although one lichen had no name because it was considered to be soil, not a plant.

Name [Use] Not Recorded—Ethnographic information was not recorded. A number of these plants grew in places which people fear and refuse to visit or talk about; for instance, Puqpuq water-

fall, locally known to be inhabited by a *sirena* (Sp., 'malignant female spirit').

Informant Biographies

Biographies are given of individuals interviewed in specific reference to plant specimens. Language skills vary greatly, but informants are judged as bilingual (bl.; Quechua and Spanish) or monolingual (ml.; Quechua only) on the basis of ability and frequency of communication in those languages. Approximate ages (as of 1982) are rounded off to the nearest decade up to 60; ages over 60 are impossible to estimate. Many changes took place in the lives of these individuals since the study began in 1982: Several married, several died, at least one migrated to Lima, and one became a trilingual university graduate.

1. G.A., Guadelupe Alvarez, married female, Yanacona, age 50, bl.
2. A.Ca., Adela Callañaupa Alvarez, unmarried female, Yanacona, age 10, bl., student
3. A.Co., (the late) Angelica Concha, unmarried female, Ayllupunqu, age 10, bl., student
4. N.C., Nilda Callañaupa Alvarez, unmarried female, Yanacona, age 20, bl., university student
5. V.C., Vicente Callañaupa, married male, Yanacona, age 50, bl.
6. E.C., Eugenia Cusihuaman, married female, Cuper, age 60, ml.
7. Je.C., Jeronimo Cusihuaman Quispe, unmarried/married male, Cuper, age 20, bl., university student
8. Jo.C., Jose Cusihuaman, married male, Pukamarka, age 30, bl.
9. M.C., Melchior Cusihuaman, married male, Cuper, age 60, ml.
10. B.G., (the late) Benita Gutierrez Garcia, married female, Cuper, age 60, ml., weaver
11. A.H., (the late) Anisetto Huaman, married male, Cuper, age 60, ml.
12. J.H., Jacinto Huaman, married male, Ayllupunqu, age 40, bl.
13. L.H., Lorenzo Huaman, married male, Taucca, age 30, bl.
14. M.H., Maria Huaman, married female, Taucca, age 30, ml.
15. O.H., Octavio Huaman, unmarried male, Taucca, age 10, bl.
16. T.H., Tomás Huaman Quispe, married male, Ayllupunqu, age 50, bl. archaeological employee
17. S.J., Simeona Jaimes Livita, married female, Ayllupunqu, age 20, bl.
18. M.L., Maria Livita, widowed female, Ayllupunqu, age 50, ml.
19. T.L., Teodora Livita, unmarried female, Ayllupunqu, age 50, ml.
20. G.P., Graciano Pumaaylli, unmarried/married male, Cuper, age 20, bl.
21. L.P., Lorenzo Pumaaylli, married male, Cuper, age 50, bl.
22. P.P., Pedro Pablo Pumayalli, married male, Cuper, age 50, bl., community leader
23. Au.Q., Aurelio Quillahuaman Livita, unmarried male, Ayllupunqu, age 20, bl.
24. Al.Q., Alejandro Quispe, married male, Yanacona, age 40, bl., blacksmith
25. Am.Q., unmarried male, Cuper, age 20, bl.
26. C.Q., Cipriana Quispe, married female, Cuper, age 60, ml., weaver
27. B.Q., (the late) Benita Quispe, widowed female, Yanacona, age 60, ml.
28. C.R., Cleofé Rodríguez, married female, Ayllupunqu, age 30, bl.
29. G.S., Genovevo Sallo Gutierrez, married male, Cuper, age 20, bl.
30. J.S., (the late) Julian Sallo, married male, Cuper, age 60, ml.
31. M.T., Martina ?, married female, Taucca, age 20, ml.
32. U.I., (unidentified informant) refers to the group of casual informants spoken with incidentally throughout the study.

At least 19 of these individuals are now related to at least one of the authors through *compadrazgo*; six of these relationships already existed at the beginning of this study in 1982. To our knowledge, five have died.

Although efforts made to work with a balanced group of informants were purely informal, they do represent a range of social roles and backgrounds. Fourteen are female; 17 are male. Estimated ages range from nine to more than 60, including all groups between. Twenty are bilingual Spanish/Quechua speakers; 11 are monolingual Quechua speakers, meaning that they communicate exclusively in Quechua, although of course everyone understands at least some words of Spanish. The largest number of informants is from Cuper (12), followed by Ayllupunqu (8), Yanacona (6), Taucca (4), and Pukamarka (1).

Note on Quechua (Qichuwa) Orthography

Quechua (*rūna simi*) words in this work are spelled according to the official alphabet decreed by the government of Peru on 18 November 1985 as published in *El Peruano*, Lima, Tuesday, 24 December 1985.

a (as in English hall)
ch - chh - ch' (as in English chum, with variations)
h (as in English hall)
i (as ee in English tree; see note below)
k - kh - k' (as k in English kiss, with variations)
l (as in English land)
ll (as **ll** in English Dahlia)
m (as in English, mum)
n (as in English, nun)
ñ (as in Spanish, caña)
p - ph - p' (as in English, pot, plus variations)
q - qh - q' (sound not present in English)
r (variable)
s (as in English, soup)
t - th - t' (as in English top, plus variations)
u (as in Spanish tú; see note below)
w (as in English, wash; **aw**, as **ow** in English, cow)
y (as in English, you; **ay**, as in Spanish hay)

A few notes may be helpful for anyone who wishes to pronounce Quechua words. First, there are only three vowels: **a**, **i**, and **u**. The **a** is not variable, but to native English speakers, the **i** (pronounced like ee in tee-shirt) varies to **e** (as in penny); the **u** (as in tuna) varies to **o** (as in hole). This sound shift happens if the vowels are in the vicinity of a **q** (for example, **muqu** ('knot') sounds like **moqo**; and **chiqchi** ('three-color mottled') sounds like **cheqchi**.) A few cases, such as **lumu** **lumu** (sounds like Spanish, **lomo**) are harder to account for and are noted as exceptions. **Coca** and **ocea** are widely written words, and to avoid confusion have not been rendered **kuka** and **uka**. Published place names such as Chinchero and Cusco have been left in the form in which they usually appear on maps, as has the community name **Cuper**.

The consonants **ch**, **k**, **p**, **q**, and **t** have three forms: unaspirated (**p** can sound like **b**; **q** can sound like **g**; **t** can sound like **d**); aspirated (**chh**); and followed by a glottal stop (**ch'**). In Chinchero glottal stops are not used consistently, even by a single individual, so we do not worry excessively about them.

There are no diphthongs; two vowel sounds do not occur next to each other. All words are accented on the penultimate syllable.

Chinchero is rapidly becoming bilingual. Variation in the name for peas (*Pisum sativum*) ranges from **alwirha** (by older monolingual Quechua speakers) to the commonly heard **alberga** to standard Spanish **arveja**. Hispanicized spelling is retained for words borrowed from or based on Spanish; for example, **culandro** from *cilantro*. These words should be pronounced as if they were Spanish.

List of Chinchero Plants

FUNGI

MORCHELLACEAE

Morechella deliciosa Fries

Pantemperate and in mountainous regions of the tropics up to tree line.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1508]

Morechella elata Fries

Pantemperate and in mountainous regions of the tropics up to tree line.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Among tall grass on Antakillqa hillside.

khallampa, pacha khallampa (Qu., *pacha*, 'earth') [D1680A]

Edible and as good to eat as meat (L.P.).

Sometimes cooked in main courses in place of animal stomach (L.P.).

Morechella esculenta (L.) Fries

Pantemperate and in mountainous regions of the tropics up to tree line.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Fungus among tall grass on Antakillqa hillside.

khallampa, pacha khallampa (Qu., *pacha*, 'earth') [D1680B]

Edible and as good to eat as meat (L.P.).

Sometimes cooked in main courses in place of animal stomach (L.P.).

TRICHOLOMATACEAE

Lepista glabella (Speg.) Singer

Widely distributed in tropics and subtropics.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Antakillqa hillside.

Name and use unknown (L.P.) [D1679]

Not edible (L.P.).

Pleurocollybia cibaria Singer

Tropical South America.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. On steep rocky slopes among *ichu* and *awarunkhu* on Gutierrezchayuq section of Antakillqa hill. *quncha* (Qu.) [F345]

Edible. Can be eaten in hot sauce or main dishes.

Pleurocollybia sp. aff. *cibaria* Singer

Tropical South America.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Antakillqa hillside. *llanka quncha* (Qu.) [D1678]

An ingredient in hot sauce, as is another fungus, *Inka quncha* (not collected) (L.P.).

LICHENS

DIPLOSCHISTACEAE

Diploschistes aff. *hypoleucus* Zahlbr.

South America, on sandy soils at higher elevations.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Lichen on packed soil on open hillside.

allpalla (Qu., 'just soil and nothing more') [K219]

Not a plant, only white soil (G.A., O.H.).

GYROPHORACEAE

Umbilicaria *peruviana* Llano

Peruvian Andes.

Taucca, 3900 m. Lichen on rocks of stone wall in community center.

qaga sunkha (Qu., *qaga*, 'rock'; *sunkha*, 'beard') [K230]

Use unknown (G.S.).

PARMELIACEAE

Cetrariastrum aff. *nigrociliatum* (Bouly de Lesdain) W. Culb. & C. Culb.

Tropical Mexico to northern South America.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Lichen on hard-packed soil.

qaga sunkha (Qu., *qaga*, 'rock'; *sunkha*, 'beard') [K223A]

Use unknown (O.H.).

Hypotrachyna sp.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Lichen on hard-packed soil.

ayaq waqtan (Qu., *ayaq*, 'corpse's'; *waqtan*, 'ribs') [K221B]

Used as a remedy for coughs (O.H.).

Xanthoparmelia *peruviensis* Hale

Peru.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Lichen on hard-packed soil.

ayaq waqtan (Qu., *ayaq*, 'corpse's'; *waqtan*, 'ribs') [K221A]

Used as a remedy for coughs (O.H.).

PELTIGERACEAE

Peltigera *horizontalis* (Hudson) Baumg.

Pantemperate.

Cuper, 3330 m. Lichen over mosses on steep wet rock slopes below Puqupuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1822]

Peltigera *polydactyla* (Necker) H.

Pantemperate.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Lichen growing with

Peltigera praetextata (K283B) among mosses on moist steep rock on Gutierrezchayuq section of Antakillqa hillside. *maki maki* (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K283A]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Peltigera *praetextata* (Floerke) Vainio

Pantemperate in cooler climates.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Lichen growing with

Peltigera polydactyla (K283A) among mosses on moist steep rock on Gutierrezchayuq section of Antakillqa hillside. *maki maki* (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K283B]

Use unknown (G.P.).

STICTACEAE

Sticta aff. *boliviiana* W. Nyl.

Northern South America.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Lichen among mosses on moist steep rock on Gutierrezchayuq section of Antakillqa hillside.

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K284]

Use unknown (G.P.).

TELOSCHISTACEAE

Teloschistes *exilis* (Michaux) Vainio

Widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics.

Cuper, 3400–3810 m. Lichen on steep, rocky,

grazed slopes along trail on K' inti Cuesta hillside, and on twigs of *Barnadesia* sp. near Inca terraces.

ch'apu ch'apu (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1780]

Name unknown [D1376]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

THELEPHORACEAE

Cora pavonia (Sw.) Fries

Widespread in the tropics.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Lichen among green moss.

winku siki (Qu., *winku*, 'large glass with straight flaring sides'; *siki*, 'posterior') [K222]

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') suggested name (M.T.) [K222]

Name was suggested, perhaps on the spur of the moment, in reference to the lichen's growth form (O.H.). Use unknown (O.H., M.T.).

USNEACEAE

Everniopsis trulla (Achar.) W. Nyl.

Widely distributed in Central and South America.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Lichen on rocks on Gutiérrezchayuq section of Antakillqa hillside.

Name and use unknown (G.P.) [K292]

Usnea sp.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. On rock in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall.

ch'apu ch'apu (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1479]

kaka suphu (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1479]

Possibly drunk in teas (G.S.). Use unknown (G.P.).

Family indet.

Cuper, altitude unknown. Antakillqa hillside. *papel papelcha* (Qu. from Sp. *papel*, 'paper'; -cha, 'little') [F279]

Used to make a tea to treat cough (U.I.).

Family indet.

Cuper, altitude unknown.

Name and use unknown [F346]

Lichens ("plants of this kind") are said to prefer to live around people (U.I.).

ALGAE

CHROOCOCCACEAE

Anacystis aeruginosa (Zanardini) Drouet & Daily Cosmopolitan.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Submerged in water in fallow fields on moist, seasonally inundated pampa.

hamp'atu llullucha (Qu., *hamp'atu*, 'frog'; *llullucha*, 'little vegetable greens') [D1631]

Plant has no use (G.P.).

NOSTOCACEAE

Nostoc commune Vaucher

Cosmopolitan.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Alga floating in shallow water of Lake Pataqucha.

llullucha (Qu., *llullu*, 'vegetable greens'; -cha, 'little') [D1592]

Eaten fresh as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) (G.S.).

Cooked into main dishes such as *picanche* (Sp., 'spicy dish'), or with *tarwi* (*Lupinus mutabilis*) and *llinlli* (freeze-dried *Ullucus tuberosus*) in stew (G.S.). Sold fresh in Chincheró Sunday market and in Cusco market.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Alga in moist depressions and in flooded areas in cultivated fields.

llullucha (Qu., *llullu*, 'vegetable greens'; -cha, 'little') [D1632]

This variety is not eaten and is distinguished from the edible variety, which is larger and grows in larger bodies of water (G.P.).

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Alga on moist soil at edge of potato field near shallow Lake Punqulay.

Name and use not recorded [D1636]

MOSSES (MUSCI)

AMBLYSTEGIACEAE

Sciaromium crassinervatum Mitt.

Peru to Chile.

Cuper, 3330 m. Moss on wet rocks on steep cliff by Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1796]

BARTRAMIACEAE

Breutelia austro-arcuata (C. Müll.) Par.

Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico.

Cuper, 3300 m. Hatun Wayq'u quebrada, place called Kiqtuyoq.

Name and use unknown [F282A]

Breutelia nigrescens Herzog

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. On steep rocky slopes. *kaka sunqi* (Qu., *kaka*, 'rock'; *sungi*, 'beard') (L.H.) [D1523]

Name unknown (G.S.) [D1523]

Used for Christmas decorations (G.S.).

Use unknown (L.H.).

MNIACEAE

Plagiommium rhynchophorum (Hook.) T. Kop.

Mexico to Brazil and the West Indies.

Cuper, 3360 m. Moss on wet rocks on steep cliff.

Name and use not recorded [D1794]

ORTHOTRICHACEAE

Zygodon pichinchensis (Taylor) Mitt.

Mexico and Costa Rica; Venezuela and Colombia to Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Moss on moist rock face, on steep rocky slopes.

kaka sunqi (Qu., *kaka*, 'rock'; *sungi*, 'beard') [D1522]

Name unknown (G.S.) [D1522]

Use unknown (L.H., G.S.).

Family indet.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Moss on rocks on dry pastured slopes.

yunqu (Qu.) [K129]

Use unknown (T.H.).

Family indet.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Moss on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, place called Tas-akuranaladunpi.

urqun chapun (Qu., *urqun*, 'male'; *chapun*, 'hairy') [F295]

Plant grows erect; use unknown (T.L.).

Family indet.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Moss on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, place called Tas-akuranaladunpi.

china chapun (Qu., *china*, 'female'; *chapun*, 'hairy') [F296]

Use unknown (T.L.).

LIVERWORTS (HEPATICAE)

AYTONIACEAE

Plagiochasma rupestre (F. Förster) Stephani

Widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and North and South America.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hillside. Growing with *Lunularia cruciata* (D1726A).

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [D1726B]

Used to treat kidney or waist-area ailments (L.P.). As a remedy for fainting by married women, the whole plant is boiled for use as a tea or boiled as an ingredient in *chicha* (Qu., 'maize beer') (G.A.).

Plagiochasma sp.

Cuper, 3100 m. On moist bank beneath a large stone in shade.

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K263]

Use unknown (G.P.).

CLEVEACEAE

Athalamia andina (Spruce) Hatt.

Peru and Argentina.

Cuper, 3800 m. On clay soil on earthen walls in house courtyard.

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K209]

Use unknown (G.P.).

LUNULARIACEAE

Lunularia cruciata L.

Europe, North Africa, North America and in South America from Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill. Growing with *Plagiochasma rupestre* (D1726B).

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [D1726A]

Used to treat kidney or waist-area ailments (L.P.). As a remedy for fainting by married women, the whole plant is boiled for use as a tea or boiled as an ingredient in *chicha* (Qu., 'maize beer') (G.A.).

MARCHANTIACEAE

Dumortiera hirsuta (Sw.) Nees

Widely distributed in Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America.

Cuper, 3360 m. Over mosses and wet rocks among trees on steep cliffs by Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1795]

Marchantia sp.

Umasbamba, 3800 m. On wall of irrigation ditch on pampa north of Lake Piuray.

maki maki (Qu., *maki*, 'fist') [K148, K209]

Use unknown (E.C.). No use reported (G.P.).

TARGIONIACEAE

Targionia hypophylla L.

Widely distributed in temperate regions; in South America from Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Growing with mosses in moist cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

Name and use unknown (G.P.) [D1387]

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

Ferns are broadly grouped by Chinchoro people into four groups: those with pinnately compound leaves are generically called *raki raki* (Qu., *raki*, 'divided'); and those with entire leaves (such as *Polypodium angustifolium*) are called *qalaywala*, a word of probable Andean origin which is now used to refer to such ferns in Spain and Guatemala as well. Less commonly, reference is made to the resemblance of leaves to the spine and ribs by the name *ayag waqtan* (Qu., 'ribs of the corpse') or *yana waqtan* (Qu., 'black ribs'). Several species of *Polypodium* are called *inca coca*, a possible reference to former use when chewed as a local coca substitute.

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium sp. aff. *A. divaricatum* Kunze (or possibly sp. nov.)

Yanacona, 3800 m. Along stream below Inca ruins.

yana waqta (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *waqta*, 'ribs') [K141]

Name refers to the black rachis; plant has no use (G.S.).

Asplenium monanthes L.

Southwestern U.S. to Argentina; Hawaii, Africa.

Cuper, 3300–3550 m. Fern hanging from moist rock above waterfall.

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') [D1482]

Name and use not recorded [D1805]

Plant has no use (G.P.).

Asplenium triphyllum C. Presl

Colombia to Argentina.

Cuper, 3360 m. Pendulous fern on steep, wet, rocky cliffs by waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1791]

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Dennstaedtia bipinnata (Cav.) Maxon

Mexico to Panama, Trinidad to Colombia, south to Bolivia; West Indies.

Cuper, 3330 m. Fern in moist soil of old rocky field along stream.

Name and use not recorded [D1821]

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh.

Widely distributed, North and South America, Old World.

Cuper, 3330–3840 m. Fern hanging from steep wet rock cliffs and moist bank at Puqpuq waterfall; forming clumps on large rock; protected on rock wall of house courtyard.

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (G.P.) [K203, D1467]

pampa raki raki (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat place'; *raki*, 'divided') (G.P.) [K147]

Name not recorded [D1790, D1801]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. s.l.

Widely distributed, North and South America, Old World.

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Fern on steep bank in ravine around potato fields along stream.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K137]

yana waqta (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *waqta*, 'ribs')

probable name (G.S., S.J.).

Elaphoglossum sp. aff. *E. petiolatum* (Sw.) Urban (or possibly sp. nov.)

Community unknown, 3900 m. Fern on cliff faces along trail from community of Ch'ussu to Cusco, approximately two hours walk from Chinchoro center.

galaywala (Qu., adopted into Sp.) [K215]
Use unknown (T.H.).

Elaphoglossum sp.

Cuper, 3500–3800 m. Fern on hillside.
galaywala (Qu., adopted into Sp.) [K289]
Use unknown (G.P., C.R.).

Elaphoglossum sp.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Fern on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, place called Tasakuranaladunpi.
china galaywala (Qu., *china*, ‘female’) [F292]
Sori said to be “worms” (Qu., *quru*).
Leaves notably thinner than other species. Use unknown (T.L.).

Elaphoglossum sp.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Fern on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, place called Tasakuranaladunpi.
pampa galaywala (Qu.) [F293]
Said never to bear sori, and so to be “natural” (Sp., *natural*) at all times (T.L.). Use unknown (T.L.). T.L. viewed sori as parasites, and so felt that bearing sori was an unnatural condition of the leaf.

Elaphoglossum sp.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Fern on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, place called Tasakuranaladunpi.
urqun galaywala (Qu., *urqun*, ‘male’) [F294]

Said never to have sori, and so to be “natural” (Sp., *natural*) at all times. Use unknown (T.L.). T.L. viewed sori as parasites, and so felt that bearing sori was an unnatural condition of the leaf.

Polystichum cochleatum (Klotzsch) Hieron.

Colombia to Bolivia.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Fern on steep rocky slopes.
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, ‘divided’) [D1572]
Used for decoration at Christmas time (M.H., G.S.).

Polystichum montevidense (Spreng.) Rosenst. var. *nudicaule* (Rosenst.) Tryon

Venezuela, Colombia to Bolivia.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Among rocks on steep slopes.
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, ‘divided’) [D1540]

This plant is a “male” (Sp., *macho*) variety, of which *Polystichum orbiculatum* (D1541) is the “female” form (G.S.).

Polystichum orbiculatum (Desv.) Remy & Févar. *orbiculatum*

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Among rocks on steep slopes.
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, ‘divided’) [D1541]
This plant is said to be a “female” (Sp., *hembra*) variety, of which *Polystichum montevidense* (D1540) is the “male” form (G.S.). A tea made from the root is drunk for the health of the kidneys (G.P.).

Woodsia montevidensis (Sprengel) Hieron.

Haiti, Colombia to Argentina, Uruguay, southern Brazil, also in South Africa.
Cuper, 3330–3500 m. Fern on steep wet rocks, in moist soil along brook in quebrada below Puqpuq waterfall, and at place called Tasakuranaladunpi.
urqun raki raki (Qu., *urqun*, ‘male’; *raki*, ‘divided’) (T.L.) [F291A]
Name and use not recorded [D1807, D1815]
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, ‘divided’) probable name (G.S., S.J.)
Use unknown (T.L.).

POLYPODIACEAE

Campyloneuron amphostenon (Kunze ex Klotzsch) Féée

Southern Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia to Bolivia.
Cuper, 3450 m. In quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall.
galaywala (Qu., adopted into Sp.) [D1477]
Used as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) (G.S.).
Boiled to wash the head for headache (G.S.).

Campyloneuron irregularare Lellinger

Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.
Cuper, 3800 m. Fern transplanted to house garden.
galaywala (Qu., adopted into Sp.) [K112]
The fact that A.H. transplanted this fern to his house garden suggests that he

considered it useful, although no use was reported by him, G.S., or T.H.

Polypodium angustifolium Sw. var. **angustifolium**
Florida, West Indies, Mexico to South America.

Cuper, 3450–3810 m. Terrestrial fern from cracks in rocks on steep hillsides (D1454, D1649) and transplanted to home garden.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Dry pastured slopes and rocks (K128).

galaywala (Qu., adopted into Sp.) (N.C., B.G., T.H., G.P., G.S.) [D1384, D1454, D1649, K128]

inca coca (Qu.) [D1384]

Used for tea (G.P.) for *desmantu* (N.C., B.G.). The leaves of *Inca coca* (D1384) are chewed, and a tea made from the leaves is used as a purgative (G.P.).

Polypodium buchtienii Christ & Rosenst.

Colombia to Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil.
Cuper, 3450–3600 m. Fern on steep slope.

inca coca (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1432, D1486]
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (G.P.) [D1486]

Used as tea (G.S.). Use unknown (G.P.). Some informants said that the leaves of this plant are chewed as a substitute for coca, but others regarded that as a fable. G.S. and S.J. had both chewed the plant and said that chewing it makes your mouth go to sleep (as does coca).

Polypodium crassifolium L.

Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil, West Indies.
Cuper, 3300–3500 m. In cracks of rock cliffs on steep slope.

qhishwa qalaywala (Qu., *qhishwa* 'warm place') (S.J.) [D1751]
qalaywala (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1771]

Sometimes made into a tea for coughs (S.J.). Use unknown (G.P.).

Polypodium lasiopus Kl. vel aff.

Colombia, Venezuela, Peru.
Cuper, altitude unknown. Antakillqa hillside.
Name and use unknown [F274A]

Polypodium sp. aff. **P. polypodioides** (L.) Watt

Mexico to northern South America.
Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Fern in ravine on steep bank, around potato fields above stream.

inca coca (Qu.) [K136]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Polypodium pycnocarpon C. Chr.
Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.
Cuper, altitude unknown. Antakillqa hillside.
Name and use unknown [F274B]

Polypodium sp. (subg. **Polypodium**)

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Fern on moist, shady undersides of rocks on steep hillside.

inca coca (Qu.) [D1658]

Leaves may be chewed like coca, but without *llipta* (Qu., 'alkaline admixture for chewing with coca'); tastes sweet (G.A., N.C., B.G.).

PTERIDACEAE

Adiantum digitatum Presl

Ecuador to Argentina and Brazil.
Cuper, 3330 m. Fern on wet rocks by brook in quebrada.

Name and use not recorded [D1802]
yanali, yana tullu (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *tullu*, 'stem') probable name (G.S.)
Use unknown (G.S.).

Adiantum raddianum Presl

Throughout tropical America.
Cuper, 3360 m. Fern on steep wet cliffs by Puqupuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1789]
yana waqta (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *waqta*, 'ribs') probable name.
Use unknown (S.J., G.S.).

Cheilanthes incurvum Maxon

Peru and northwest Argentina.
Cuper, 3800 m. Terrestrial fern.
aya huqta (Qu., *aya*, 'corpse') (G.P.) [D1455]
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (G.S.) [D1455]
Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

Cheilanthes marginata H.B.K.

Venezuela and Colombia, south to Argentina.
Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Fern forming clumps from rock cracks on steep slopes, and on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside at place called Tasakuranaladunpi.
raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (G.P.) [D1645]
urqun raki raki (Qu., *urqun*, 'male'; *raki*, 'divided') (T.L.) [F291B]

culantro pusu (Qu., from Sp. *culantrillo de pozo*, 'coriander of the well') (N.C., B.G.) [D1645]

Use unknown (N.C., B.G., T.L., G.P.).
Used to make nativity scenes at Christmas (G.S., S.J.).

Cheilanthes pruinata Kaulf.

Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3450–3600 m. Fern forming clumps from cracks in rocks on steep slopes above Puqpuq waterfall and of Antakillqa hillside; on moist rocks on Antakillqa hillside, at place called Tasakuranaladunpi.

ayaq waqtan (Qu., *ayaq*, 'corpse's', *waqtan*, 'ribs') (G.P.) [D1654]

culantro pusu (Qu., from Sp. *culantrillo de pozo*, 'coriander of the well') (N.C., B.G.) [D1654]

inca coca (Qu.) (G.A.) [D1654]

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (G.P.) [D1661]

china raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided'; *china*, 'female') (T.L.) [F290]

puna raki rakicha (Qu., *raki*, 'divided'; *puna*, 'high open area'; *-cha*, 'little') (N.C., B.G.) [D1661]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1514]

For a drink (D1654) and not useful to drink (D1661) (N.C., B.G.). To chew like coca, but without *llipta* (Qu., 'alkaline admixture for chewing with coca') (G.A.). Use unknown (T.L., G.P.).

Notholaena nivea (Poiret) Desv. var. *flava* Hook.

Colombia to Argentina and Brazil.

Cuper, 3330–3550 m. Fern on steep wet rock face.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1464]

Name and use not recorded [D1809]

Pellaea ovata (Desv.) Weath.

Southern Texas to Costa Rica; Colombia and Venezuela south to Argentina; West Indies.

Cuper, 3350–3500 m. Hillside.

Name and use not recorded [D1768]

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') probable name (G.S., S.J.)

Pellaea ternifolia (Cav.) Link var. *ternifolia*

Southwestern United States to Nicaragua; Colombia and Venezuela to Argentina; West Indies; Hawaiian Islands.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Fern forming dense clumps in thin soil among rocks on steep hillside.

inca coca de la puna (Qu., Sp.) (G.P.) [D1650]

culantro pusu (Qu., from Sp. *culantrillo de pozo*, 'coriander of the well') (N.C., B.G.) [D1650]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1650]

Used for tea (G.P.). Use unknown (N.C., B.G.).

Pteris muricata Hook.

Mexico to Colombia and Peru.

Cuper, 3360 m. Large fern on steep wet rock cliffs at Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1786, D1787]

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') probable name of both specimens (S.J., G.S.)

SALVINIACEAE

Azolla aff. *filiculoides* Lam.

Western United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia to Chile.

K'aparay (Ayllu Punqu), 3800 m. Forming dense mats floating on shallow pools by Lake Piuray.

Name and use unknown [K267]

G.S. noted that he had never seen this plant before.

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella peruviana (Milde) Hieron.

Southwestern United States south to Argentina.

Cuper, 3330 m. Steep wet rock slopes along brook.

Name and use not recorded [D1810]

Selaginella sp. (inarticulate group)

Pirqa Kachun, 3600 m. Under a large rock on side of a small watercourse.

kiru kiru pasto (Qu., *kiru*, 'tooth'; Sp., *pasto*, 'forage') [K293]

Plant has no use except as sheep fodder (C.R.).

Selaginella sp. (inarticulate group)

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. On moist rocks along stream in quebrada.

Name and use unknown (G.P.) [D1485]

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Thelypteris glandulosolanosa (C. Chr.) Tryon

Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–3600 m. Terrestrial fern in wet creek draw, and along stream in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall.

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') [D1462, D1483]

Leaves are used in the process of fermentation of sprouted corn (Sp., 'jora') for maize beer (Sp., 'chicha'), to line fermentation pit and to cover sprouting corn (N.C., G.P.). Used for decoration at Christmas time (G.S.).

Thelypteris nitens (Desv.) Tryon

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3360–3450 m. On moist wall of Puqpuq waterfall.

mayupi raki raki (Qu., *mayupi*, 'in the running water'; *raki*, 'divided') (S.J.) [D1740]

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') (B.G.) [D1797]

Name and use not recorded [D1788]

Use unknown (B.G., S.J.).

Thelypteris rufa (Poiret) A. R. Smith

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Fern in moist soil at edge of stream around potato fields.

raki raki (Qu., *raki*, 'divided') [K135]

Leaves are used in the process of fermentation of sprouted corn (Sp., 'jora') for maize beer (Sp., 'chicha'), to line fermentation pit and to cover sprouting corn (G.S.).

EQUISETACEAE

Equisetum bogotense H.B.K.

Venezuela to Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. In wet soil along creek in quebrada above waterfall.

cola de caballo (Sp., 'horsetail') [D1478, D1814]

The entire plant is made into a tea for waist-area ache (G.P.). The fresh plant is sold in the Chinchoro Sunday market.

LYCOPODIACEAE

Lycopodium clavatum L.

Temperate and boreal regions of northern

hemisphere tropics of Old and New World.

Cuper, 3300 m. In Hatun Wayq'u quebrada, place called Kiqtuyuq.

wiñay wayna-china (Qu., *china*, 'female') [F280]

Plant said to be female of F281. Use unknown.

Lycopodium clavatum L. ssp. *contiguum* (Klotzsch)

Øllgard

Andean South America.

Cuper, 3300 m. Creeping herb among *ichus* (Qu., 'high-altitude grasses') on steep dry slopes of Antakillqa hill, in quebrada

called Hatun Wayq'u.

wiñay wayna-china (Qu., *china*, 'female') [F285]

Plant is said never to flower. Only use is in making Christmas scenes.

Lycopodium crassum Willd. vel aff.

Southern Mexico to Panama, Andean South America south to Peru.

Cuper, 3300 m. In Hatun Wayq'u quebrada, place called Kiqtuyuq.

wiñay wayna-urqu (Qu., *urqu*, 'male') [F281]

Plant said to be "male" of F280. Use unknown.

Lycopodium sp. aff. *L. hartwegianum* Spring

Southern Mexico to Costa Rica; Andes from Venezuela to Peru.

Cuper, 3330 m. Herb hanging from steep wet rocks by brook.

Name and use not recorded [D1803]

GYMNOSPERMS

EPHEDRACEAE

Ephedra americana Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

Ecuador to Argentina.

Cuper, 3700 m. Shrub on cliff.

pinku pinku (Qu.) (N.C., G.S.) [D1417]

naranja naranja (Qu. from Sp., *naranja*, 'orange') (N.C., G.S.) [D1417]

Latter name refers to the plant's small orange fruits (G.S.). Drunk as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) and as a tea, possibly to help the kidneys (N.C.).

Ephedra rupestris Benth.

Cuper, 4000 m. Among moss on rock on An-

takillqa hillside at place called Unu Ur-phuyuq.
pampa pinku pinku (Qu., *pampa*, 'low-growing') [F305]
Used to make a tea to treat lung problems (T.L.).

ANGIOSPERMS

AMARANTHACEAE

Alternanthera caracasana H.B.K.

Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, and Venezuela south to Bolivia.

Plaza of Chinchero, 3810 m. Low spreading herb among packed grasses.

kipalvu (Qu.?) [F261]

Taken in tea at childbirth; tea made from unwashed herb with dirt adhering to roots (S.J., G.S.). Plant can also be used to treat 'fright' (Sp., *susto*) or falls if they cause problems (S.J., G.S.).

Gomphrena elegans C. Martius

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3370 m. Herb on steep brushy hillside.
payqu (Qu.) [D1734]

Common herb used as condiment in cooking (S.J.).

Iresine celosia L.

Widespread tropical American weed.

Cuper, 3450 m. Herb below waterfall.

payqu (Qu.) (G.A., G.S.) [D1737]

Name and use unknown (S.J.) [D1737]

Used as condiment in cooking (G.S.).

Leaves taken in tea for upset stomach (Sp., *cólicos*) (G.S.).

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Agave americana L.

Native to Mexico; widely cultivated.

Along trails throughout Chinchero except at higher altitudes.

paqpa (Qu.) not collected

Plant is encouraged for its function as a fence.

Alstroemeria pygmaea Herbert

Southern Peru, Bolivia, Patagonia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb on hilltop in puna.

Name and use not recorded [D1717]
phalcha (Qu.) possible name (G.A.) [D1717]
Resembles *puya puya* (Qu.) (S.J., G.S.).

Bomarea andimarcana (Herbert) Baker

Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on rocky slopes

[D1534A].

Cuper, 3750 m. Erect herb on lands belonging to San Juan below ruins (F264).

ramos ramos (Qu., from Sp. *ramo*, 'bou-

quet') (L.H.) [D1534A, F264]

varilla varilla (Qu., from Sp. *varilla*, 'little rod') (G.S.) [D1534A]

Use unknown (L.H.). Sweet stems of erect variety are chewed like *caña* (Sp., sugar cane) or corn stalks by shepherds, after stripping off the leaves (G.S., S.J.). Young children compete to find them (G.S.).

Bomarea dulcis (Hook.) Beauv.

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. Herb on cliffs.

ramos ramos (Qu., from Sp. *ramo*, 'bou-

quet') (G.S.) [K191, D1534B]

ramos de la quebrada (Sp., 'ramos from the canyon') (T.H.) [K191]

Sweet stem is eaten (T.H.). Use unknown (G.S.).

Bomarea dulcis (Hook.) Beauv. vel sp. aff.

Cuper, 3750 m. In large pockets of rich earth in rock outcrop above Chinkana.

Name unknown [F349B]

Tubers not edible (G.S.).

Bomarea ovata (Cav.) Mirbel

Peru and adjacent parts of Bolivia.

Cuper, approx. 3500 m. Antakillqa hillside, place called Tasakurana.

ramos ramos (Qu., from Sp. *ramo*, 'bou-

quet') [F268A, F268B]

Edible fruits; kids eat and play with them.

Bomarea sp.

Ayllu Punqu, 3700 m. Herb on rock outcrop.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb on grazed hillside.

ramos ramos (Qu. from Sp., *ramo*, 'bou-

quet') [D1374, D1448]

Plant has no use (G.P.). Shepherd chil-

dren eat the sweet stem of this plant

(as they also eat cornstalks) (G.S.).

Hypoxis decumbens L.

Widely distributed in tropical America.
Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m.
Yanacona, 3750 m. Place called Q'allas.
khuchi khuchi (Qu., *khuchi*, 'pig') [K130, F256]
Children play games with black tuberous roots, pretending the roots to be little pigs (T.H.). Use unknown (G.S.).
Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Herb on dry, rocky pastured slopes.
Name unknown (N.C., B.G.) [D1652]
uchu kaska qhuracha (Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') (B.G.) possible name [D1652]
Use unknown (N.C., B.G.).

Stenomesson incarnatum (H.B.K.) Bak.

Peru, Ecuador.
Cuper, 3810 m. Herb cultivated in house garden.
chiwanway (Qu.) [K104]
Flowers used in bouquets and table decorations (G.S.). Sold in Chinchero Sunday market.

Stenomesson recurvatum (Ruiz & Pavón) Baker

Peruvian Andes.
Yanacona, 3810 m. Herb transplanted to garden.
chiwanway (Qu.) [K113]

Grown as decorative plant. Flowers are collected and worn on hats. Also called *qhilla t'ika* (Qu., *qhilla*, 'lazy'; *t'ika*, 'flower') because it doesn't flower in the rainy season as most plants do, but rather only in the dry season (S.J., G.S.).

ANACARDIACEAE

Schinus molle L.

Ecuador to Chile, also widely cultivated.
Urquillos, 3100 m. Tree along trail.
molle (Sp.) [K320]
Fruits used as peppery condiment in cooking (uncommonly in Chinchero) (U.I.). Wood used as firewood.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Cynanchum tarmense Schltr.

Peru.
Cuper, 3600 m. Vine on steep slopes and along trail above quebrada at place called Chaqchakillay.

ambar ambar (Qu., from Sp. *ambar*, 'amber') (N.C., G.S.) [D1458, F270]
cabra cabra (Qu. from Sp., *cabra*, 'goat') alternate name (N.C.) [D1458]

Leaves and stems are boiled; the decoction is used to bathe the head as a remedy for headache and fever caused by 'wind in the head' (N.C.). A "cool" (Sp., *fresco*) plant, which is boiled in the evening, then used to wash the head the following morning to treat ailments such as *sirenasqa* (Qu. from Sp., 'contamination by a siren spirit') (G.S.). Used to bathe children against damage caused by fright (Sp., 'susto'), and to reduce tonsil inflammation (G.S.). B.G. boiled the plant, squeezed the juice and used it to wash her hair as an anti-dandruff agent (S.J., G.S.).

Metastelma sp.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Herb on lightly grazed slopes.
pimpinilla (Qu. from Sp., *pimpinela*, 'burnet') suggested name (G.S.) [D1512]
p'isqu sisqa (Qu., *p'isqu*, 'five') suggested name (B.G.) [D1512]
Use unknown (B.G., G.S.). Steeped as tea drunk to treat stomachache (Qu., *sunqu nanay*) (S.J., G.S.).

Sarcostemma lysimachioides (Wedd.) R. Holm

Central and Southern Peru.
Yanacona, 3750 m. Creeping herb on ground on hillside near Pirqa Kachun at place called Q'allas.
waka waka (Qu., from Sp. *vaca*, 'cow') [F254]

Sarcostemma solanoides (H.B.K.) Decne.

Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.
Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Herb on lightly grazed slopes.
ambar ambar (Qu., from Sp. *ambar*, 'amber') [D1495]
Use unknown (G.S.).

BASELLACEAE

Boussingaultia diffusa (Moq.) Hauman

[*Anredera diffusa* (Moq.) Sperling, comb. nov. ined.]
Colombia to Peru.
Cuper, 3150 m. Vining herb on steep slope.

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K243]

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3330 m. Vining herb on dry hillside.

Name and use unknown [K305]

Similar to *lisas* (Qu., *Ullucus tuberosus*) and also to *willq'u* (Qu., 'vine'; refers in Chinchero to at least seven vining species), a name heard in Urquillos (Am.Q., G.S.). Not *willq'u* (P.P., B.G., Am.Q., G.S.).

Boussingaultia sp. aff. **diffusa** (Moq.) Volkens
[*Anredera diffusa* (Moq.) Sperling, comb. nov. incd.]

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3810 m. Vine transplanted from wild habitat and cultivated on stone wall in house courtyard.

verguylawas (Qu. from Sp., *verdolaga*, 'purslane,' *Portulaca oleracea* L.) [K202]

Plant is ground and made into a poultice, which is applied to the cheek with a piece of white paper to treat toothache (L.P.). Owner's grandfather transplanted the plant to this yard many years ago because it was considered such a useful plant (L.P.).

Ullucus tuberosus Caldas (fig. 19)

Southern Venezuela to northern Argentina. Native to the Andes, domesticated from wild species.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herbs cultivated for edible tuber by Jo.C. in his fields at edge of Lake Piuray.

zanahoria lisas (Sp., *zanahoria*, 'carrot') (Jo.C.) [K156]

qhillu chugcha lisas (Qu., *qhillu*, 'yellow'; *chugcha*, 'hair') [K156]

Tubers yellow (Jo.C.). Stems reddish.

papas lisas (Sp.) [K157]

Tubers round and white with red spots (Jo.C.). *Papas lisas* include *arequipa lisas* and *puka papan lisas*.

arequipa lisas (Sp., Arequipa is a Peruvian city) [K158]

Tubers round and yellow, like oranges, though smaller (Jo.C.).

Taucca, 3900 m. Herb cultivated for edible tuber.

arequipa lisas (Sp., Arequipa is a Peruvian city) [K237]

This variety was said to have been grown in the Chinchero area for only three to four years and was originally purchased in the Cusco market (U.I.).

phantasma lisas (local Sp., *fantasma*, 'ghost') (U.I.) [K235]

Tubers roundish and yellow-orange with red dots.

tiqtiharo lisas (Qu.) (U.I.) [K236]

Tubers long and white with pink-red blotches and dots.

yuraq lisas (Qu., *yuraq*, 'white') (U.I.) [K234]

Tubers long, curved, and white with a few small pink blotches.

zanahoria lisas (Sp., *zanahoria*, 'carrot') (U.I.) [K233]

Tubers rounded, oblong, orange-yellow when mature.

puka papan lisas (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *papan*, 'potato') not collected

Said to be very large tubers cultivated on Antakillqa hill.

G.S. and S.J. pointed out the distinction that the stems of *tiqtiharo lisas* (K157 and K236) are long and thin, while those of *papas lisas* are shorter and fatter. They added that tubers can grow round like a cabbage, or can grow to be six inches long, but the leaves are not resistant to frost and other attacks. K234 is a kind of *tiqtiharo*, although M.L. calls them *yuraq* (Qu., 'white').

The name *lisa*, or *papa lisa*, is from the Spanish, *liso*, 'smooth', a reference to the slippery texture of the cooked vegetable. People in Chinchero recognize the Quechua word *ulluqu* in reference to this crop, but do not use it except in occasional reference to wild varieties. They judge that *lisa* is a Quechua word and *ulluqu* is Spanish, whereas linguists judge the reverse to be true.

All *lisas* are planted in September, harvested in May–June (Jo.C.). With one exception, all varieties are traditional local cultivars; that is, although seed tubers may be bought in other parts of Peru, notably Paucartambo, Chinchero people never get seed of 'improved varieties' from the Ministry of Agriculture (Jo.C.). *Llinlli* (freeze-dried tubers) can be made from any variety (Jo.C.). The only fertilizer used is domestic animal manure (Sp., *guano de corral*) (Jo.C.). *Lisas* are subject to no diseases except wet rot (Qu., 'kiyuqk'a') (Jo.C.). *Arequipa lisas*, the only recently introduced cultivar, are said to be particularly affected by *kiyuqk'a* (alternately



FIG. 19. Woman displays *lisas* (*Ullucus tuberosus*) for sale or barter in Chinchero Sunday market. She has graded them according to size and variety in order to meet buyers' functional and aesthetic preferences (photo C.S.).

kipqi) which causes the plants to turn black and die after growing for only four months.

Although we heard rumors in Chinchero that people were breeding *lisas*, these were unsubstantiated. The existence of seeds following the flowers of *Arequipa lisas*, first pointed out to us by L.H., confirmed the potential for more complex selection activity. The collection includes all *Ullucus* cultivars known to residents in 1982, and all varieties but one (*Arequipa lisas*) are traditional (Sp., *antiguo*) landraces.

Cuper, 3000–3900 m. Feral vines on rocky scree slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

atuq lisa (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox'; *lisa*, *Ullucus*) (G.P.) [D1775]

atuq ulluqu (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox') (L.P.) [D1681]

Name unknown (G.P.) [K211]

These varieties are not cultivated and have no use (G.P., L.P.). These examples are similar in appearance to *q'illu lisas* (Qu., *q'illu*, 'yellow') which

are no longer planted because they do not produce tubers (S.J., G.S.).

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. Vining on wall of house courtyard.

atuq lisas (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox'; *lisa*, *Ullucus*) [F321]

atuq ulluquas (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox'; *ulluquas*, *Ullucus*) [F321]

Forms tubers up to 2 cm long that are not edible (S.J., G.S.). A cool (Sp., *fresco*) plant (S.J., G.S.). Ground to make a poultice for aches of teeth, tonsils (S.J., G.S.).

BEGONIACEAE

Begonia clarkei Hook. f.

Andes of southern Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3600 m. Herb on steep slope.

achanqharas (Qu.) (AC, N.C., S.J., G.S.) [D1443]

While pasturing, children peel and eat epidermis of leaves (as they do strawberries) (N.C.). Flowers used for decoration; roots possibly used for remedy (G.S.). As children, we squeezed the juice of this plant and mixed it with that of *trago trago*, to make ourselves drunk (S.J., G.S.). The whole plant is squeezed with *chili chili* (Qu., *Geranium* and other spp.) and given to babies with fever, when their tongues turn white (S.J.). Flowers can be pink, red, or white (S.J., G.S.).

BERBERIDACEAE

Berberis boliviiana Lechler

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3600 m. Woody shrub on steep grazed hillside.

qhishwa ch'iqchi (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place'; *ch'iqchi*, 'colors combined with spots') [D1730]

Spiny shrub encouraged to grow in living fences (G.S.). Stems are made into spindles and are used for firewood (S.J.).

Berberis cliffortioides Diels

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. Shrub along trail.

ch'iqchi (Qu., 'colors combined with spots') [D1356]

Consumed as a tea to treat measles, *es-carlatina* (Sp., 'scarlet fever') (G.P.). Used to treat illnesses of children (L.H.). Root provides a yellow dye (T.H.). This variety, *ch'iqchi*, which is from Chinchoro center, is distinguished by its long spines from *qhishwa ch'iqchi* (S.J., G.S.). Fruits are eaten, as are those of *mullaka*; they dye the tongue purple (S.J., G.S.). Dye experiments with this plant got no results (S.J., G.S.).

Berberis saxonica Lechler

Southern Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Shrub on steep rocky slope.

upa ch'iqchi (Qu., *upa*, 'deaf mute,' or in this instance, 'thornless'; *ch'iqchi*, 'colors combined with spots') [D1560]

qhishwa ch'iqchi (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place'; *ch'iqchi*, 'colors combined with spots') alternate name [D1560]

Used to make living fences (G.S.). *Qhishwa ch'iqchi* (D1560 and D1730) is distinguished by its larger leaves and shorter spines from *ch'iqchi* (S.J., G.S.).

BIGNONIACEAE

Tecoma stans (L.) Juss. ex H.B.K.

Florida to Mexico, south to Argentina.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. Woody shrub along brook (D1754) and along trail (D1758).

waranway (Qu.) [D1754, D1758]

Name and use unknown (S.J.) [D1754]

Wood used to make potato hooks (English, 'tools for harvesting potatoes') and foot plows (Qu., *chakitaqlas*) (G.P., G.S.).

BORAGINACEAE

Allocarya humilis (Ruiz & Pavón) E. Greene

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4250 m. Spreading herb on steep, rocky, grazed slopes.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1525, K182]

Amsinckia hispida (Ruiz & Pavón) I. M. Johnston

Ecuador to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Along trail.

Name unknown (G.P.) [D1369]

ambrosacha qhura (Qu., from Sp. *ambro-*

sia; Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') possible name (G.P.) [D1369]

Plant has no use (G.P.).

Hackelia revoluta (Ruiz & Pavón) I.M. Johnston
Peru to Argentina through the Andes.

Cuper, 3100–3600 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes and on banks of brook.

Name and use unknown (N.C., B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [D1671, D1816, K258]

Similar to *supay kayqu* (Qu., locally *Nicotiana glauca*); not drunk (B.G.).

Heliotropium incanum Ruiz & Pavón

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Herb on somewhat dry slope with large rocks.

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K256]

Leaves similar to those of *ñuqchu* (Qu., *Salvia* spp.) (B.G., Am.Q., G.S.).

Lithospermum peruvianum A. DC.

Ecuador to southern Peru.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb in dry, hard-packed soil on pastured rocky slopes.

purun perejil (Qu., *purun*, 'fallow'; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') (B.G.) [K131]

Name unknown (T.H., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K131]

Use unknown (B.G., T.H., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.).

BROMELIACEAE

Puya ferruginea (Ruiz & Pavón) L. B. Smith

Ecuador to Bolivia, 1800–3800 m.

Cuper, 3350–3550 m. Terrestrial bromeliad among rocks on steep slope in quebrada and on Antakillqa hillside.

achupaylla (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1488, D1774]

Leaves gathered for guinea pig fodder (G.S.).

Puya weberbaueri Mez

Southern Peru and northwestern Bolivia, 2800–4000 m.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Bromeliad on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

awarunkhu (Qu.) (G.A., N.C., B.G., G.S.) [D1647]

Collected for cattle feed and guinea pig fodder (G.A.). *Llipta* (Qu., 'alkaline admixture for coca chewing') is made from the dried flowers of this plant

(Qu., *taiñu*), which are burned to ashes with *isphinhuy* (Qu.) on hill-sides by shepherds (G.S.).

Tillandsia capillaris Ruiz & Pavón

Peru to Argentina.

Yanacona, 3810 m. On face of rock.

qaqa sunkha (Qu., *qaqa*, 'rock'; *sunkha*, 'beard') (G.S.) [D1399]

fosforo fosforo (Qu., from Sp., *fósforo*, 'match') (N.C.) childhood name [D1399]

Name unknown (Al.Q.) [D1399]

Use unknown (N.C., G.S.). Similar to *salvahina* (Qu.), used to treat cough (Al.Q.).

Tillandsia nana Baker

Peru and Bolivia, 2900–3500 m.

Cuper, 3300–3500 m. Hanging on rock faces on Antakillqa hillside.

urqu wiñay wayna (Qu., *orqo*, 'hill'? 'male'? 'wiñay', 'to live'; *wayna*, 'youth') (G.P.) [D1772]

Name unknown (G.P.) [K210]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Tillandsia oroyensis Mez

Southern Ecuador to Peru, 800–3400 m.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. On rock face along brook in quebrada.

wayq'untuy (Qu.) [D1752]

Similar to *awarankhu* (Qu., *Puya weberbaueri*); water that accumulates in plant is drunk for thirst (S.J.).

Tillandsia recurvata (L.) L.

Southernmost United States to Argentina.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. On tree.

qaqa sunkha (Qu., *qaqa*, 'rock'; *sunkha*, 'beard') (Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K238]

salvia del cerro (Sp., 'sage of the hill') (T.H.) alternate name [K238]

Name and use unknown (B.G., G.P.) [K238]

Useful only as decoration (P.P.). Use unknown (T.H.).

Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.

Southern United States to Central Argentina and Chile.

Cuper, 3350–3500 m. On rock face, on Antakillqa hillside (D1769) and above Puqupuc waterfall (D1742).

salvahina (Qu., from Sp. *salvia*, Qu. *-hina*, 'like') (G.S.) [D1742]

salwahi (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1769]

wiuhu (Qu. from Sp., *bejuco*, 'vine')
(G.P.) [D1769]

Gathered at Christmas for use in Nativity scenes to make a bed for the Christ figure (G.S.). Sold in streets in Cusco at Christmas. Placed in nests in chicken houses as nesting material (B.G.). Use unknown (G.P.).

CACTACEAE

Erdisia aff. *erecta* Backeb.

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3700 m. Cactus along trail and on lightly grazed slopes.

aña panqu (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1425]

khishqa (Qu., 'plant with spines')
(G.P.) [D1493]

huwisk'i (Qu.) alternate name
(G.S.) [D1493, D1425]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S.). One informant reported, perhaps jokingly, that the juice of the fruit of this plant was an intoxicant (G.S.).

Lobivia aff. *backebergii* (Werderm.) Backeb. spp.

hertrichiana (Backeb.) Rausch ex G. Rowley
Southeastern Peru.

Taucca, 4050 m. On adobe wall by house.

aña panqu (Qu.) [D1590]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Opuntia aff. *flcosa* Salm-Dyck or *O. lagopus*

Schumann

Both species in the high Andes from central Peru to central Bolivia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Cactus forming low mats on hilltop.

ruq'a (Qu.) (G.A., L.P.) [D1699, D1700]

q'ara ruq'a (Qu., *q'ara*, 'skin')
(B.G.) [D1699]

inka ruq'a (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1700]

Used as poultice for toothache (G.A.).

Inka rug'a is useful with egg and *tragó* (Sp., 'cane alcohol') to externally bathe upset stomachs (B.G.). *Q'ara ruq'a* was said by B.G. to have no use, as were both varieties by L.P. B.G. distinguished the varieties by the smooth, hairless form of *q'ara ruq'a*.

Opuntia aff. *subulata* (Muehlenpf.) Engelm.

Origin uncertain, perhaps Argentina. Widely cultivated.

Cuper, 3600–3800 m. Grown in hedgerows

and on Antakillqa hillside at place called Tanqar Qhasa.

k'aqla (Qu.) [D1459, F317]

Use unknown (G.S.). Plants had been moved to form a fence around a field. The fruits of this cool (Sp., *fresco*) plant are edible; interior of fruits and leaves are ground to make a poultice for toothaches or tonsils (S.J.). Spines used as tooth- and earpicks (S.J., G.S.).

Genus indet.

Cuper, altitude unknown. Scattered on steep slope of Antakillqa hillside, place called Ch'ampatakana.

aña panqu (Qu.) [F318]

Fruits edible and said to be very sweet (U.I.).

Genus indet.; probably *Opuntia*

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. On wall of house courtyard; said to have been transplanted 40 or 50 years ago.

aña panqu (Qu.) [F319]

Fruits edible (U.I.).

CALYCERACEAE

Acicarpha procumbens Less.

Southern Peru, Brazil, Argentina.

Ch'usu, 3800 m. Herb along trail.

estrella khishqa (Sp., *estrella*, 'star'; Qu., *khishqa*, 'spiny plant') [K274]

Plant is made into a tea for altitude sickness (G.P.).

Moschopsis sp.

Cuper Alto, 4650 m. Above place called Mar-garitayuq. Herb in red sand on rock.

lluhu lluhu (Qu.) possible name [F316]

Name and use unknown [F316]

CAMPANULACEAE

Lobelia tenera H.B.K.

In the Andes from Venezuela to southern Peru.

Cuper, 3500–3800 m. Small herb on grassy slope of Antakillqa hillside (K286); among *ichus* in moist soil (F354) at Simp'il; herb between stones in Inca wall in Inca ruins below Chinchero plaza (F356).

violetas (Sp.) (C.R.) [K286]

puna violetas (Qu., *puna*, 'high area'; Sp.)
(P.P.) [K286]

maransiras (Qu.) possible name
(C.R.) [K286]
pavitos (Qu.) (B.G.) [K286]
Name unknown (Am.Q.) [K286]
Name and use unknown [F354, F356]
Used to make a tea for coughs (Am.Q.,
C.R., P.P.). Use unknown (B.G.).

Lysipomia laciniata A. DC. var. *laciniata*

Southern Peru and Bolivia.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb among mossy
rocks on steep slopes above community.
pampa hamingay (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open
place') [D1548]
Name unknown (G.S.) [D1548]
Use unknown (L.H., G.S.).

Lysipomia laciniata A. DC. var. *vulgaris* (Wedd.)

E. Wimm.
Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 4500 m. Herb on summit of Anta-
killqa hill.
sutuma (Qu.) [D1710]
This variety of *sutuma* is said to be fe-
male (Sp., *hembra*) (L.P.). A tea is
made from the whole plant for the
kidneys (G.A., L.P.).

Siphocampylus tupaeformis A. Zahlbr.

Southern Peru and Bolivia.
Pirqa Kachun, 3620 m. Herb in fallow field.
lakre (Qu. from Sp., *lacre*, 'red') (P.P.)
[K317]
colondrina (Sp.?) (P.P.) alternate name
[K317]
velapi ñuqchu (Qu. *velapi*, 'orange')
(C.R.) [K317]
sagraq ñuqchu (Qu., *sagraq*, 'devil's')
(Am.Q., G.S.) [K317]
china china (Qu.) (Am.Q., G.S.) possible
name [K317]
Used for decoration (C.R.), and as a tea
for intestinal blockage (Sp., *cólico*)
(P.P.). Use unknown (Am.Q., G.S.).

Wahlenbergia peruviana A. Gray

Peru and Bolivia.
Taucca, 4000–4280 m. In gravelly soil on ex-
posed slopes.
Name and use unknown (O.H.) [K225]
taruqa ñuñu (Qu., *taruqa*, 'deer'; *ñuñu*,
'breast') (B.G.) [K225]
Has sweet milk, but no known use (B.G.).

CANNACEAE

Canna × indica L.

Native to South America. Widely cultivat-
ed in the tropics.

Cuper, 3200 m. Cultivated in small open field
in warm quebrada.

achira (Qu.) [K212]

Cultivated experimentally for edible un-
derground portions (G.P.). L.P.
planted *achira* in his low, warm corn
field as an experiment to determine
whether or not he could make it grow
in Chinchoro. His interest in plant-
ing a wide range of cultigens was
challenged by this crop which is con-
sidered impossible to grow at such a
high altitude. Ultimately, he decided
that while not impossible, it was not
worth the effort.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus peruviana H.B.K.

Peru to Argentina, Central America.

Cuper, 3810 m. Tree along trail.

sauk'u (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1342]

Leaves are mixed with leaves of *markhu*
(*Ambrosia artemisioides*) in a pot and
toasted (heated without water); the
juice that gathers on the bottom of
the pot is rubbed on the belly to treat
stomachache (G.P.).

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria aff. *digyna* Schldl.

Southern Peru, Chile to Bolivia, Mexico.
Yanacona, 3800 m. Low herb in hard packed
soil on rocky slope.

p'isqu sisan (Qu., *p'isqu*, 'five') [K132]

Use unknown (G.S.). Fodder (T.H.).

Arenaria lanuginosa (Michaux) Rohrb.

Southeastern United States south to Boliv-
ia.
Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Herb above waterfall
on rocky slopes.

p'isqu sisaq (Qu., *p'isqu*, 'five') [D1475,
F272A]

Plant is given as a tea to women who
menstruate at the wrong time in or-
der to make them regular (G.S.).

Yanacona, 3810 m. Herb on rock outcrop.
Name and use unknown (G.S., N.C.) [D1401]
N.C. recalled that her mother had recommended this plant to her as something to give to your children so that they are less hungry.

Cerastium tucumanense Pax

Southern Peru to Chile and Argentina.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes.
p'isqu sisan (Qu., *p'isqu*, 'five') (L.H.) [D1556]
Use unknown (L.H.). Probably not *pisq'u sisqa* (G.S.).

Dianthus barbatus L.

Native from the Pyrenees to the Balkan peninsula, naturalized in China and North America. Widely cultivated elsewhere.
Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated in house garden.
clavel (Sp., 'carnation') [K111]
Flower used as table decoration (T.H., G.S.).

Paronychia chilensis DC.

Mexico to Chile.
Cuper, 3810 m. In cracks of large rock outcrop called Maranqaqa in Inca ruins.
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1391]

Paronychia mandoniana Rohrb.

High Andes of Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 4500 m. On summit of Antakillqa hill.
p'isqu sillum (Qu., *p'isqu*, 'five'; *sillum*, 'fin-gernail') [D1718]
Use unknown; in August, this plant has sharp bristles (G.A.).
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1544]

Silene chilensis (Naudin) Bocq.

Peru and Chile.
Yanacona, 3800 m. Plant on rocks and dry pastured slopes.
Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K125]
Similar to *phalcha* (Qu.) (Am.Q., G.S.).
Similar to *verbena* (Sp.) (B.G.).

Silene mandonii (Rohrb.) Bocq.

High Andes of Peru and Bolivia.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1542]
yawarch'unqa (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') [D1542]
Leaves are used as a poultice on blows and wounds, especially on the hands (B.G.).

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium ambrosioides L.

Widely distributed tropical American weed.
Naturalized in Europe and North America.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb near building in town.
payqu (Qu.) [D1674]

Ubiquitous weed is used as a condiment (Qu., *asñapa*) in cooking (G.A., G.S.).

Cuper, 3370 m. Erect herb growing along trail on steep hillside grazed by sheep.
qhishwa pimpinilla (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place'; from Sp., *pimpinela*, 'burnet,' *Sanguisorba minor*) [D1734A]

Abundant weed from the canyon; the whole plant is used to make a tea to treat stomachaches (S.J., L.P., G.S.).

Chenopodium incisum Poiret

Southwestern United States, Mexico, Peru to Argentina.

Chinchero. Fresh specimen purchased in Chinchero Sunday market.
anka payqu (Qu.) [K311]
Vendor recommended the use of this plant as tea for stomachache.

Chenopodium quinoa Willd.

Colombia to Chile and Argentina.
Pukamarka, 3800 m. Cultivated in fields bordering Lake Piuray.
quinua (Qu.) [K161, K163]
ruyaq quinua (Qu., *ruyaq*, 'white') [K163]
Both plants were being cultivated by Jose Cusihuaman. *K161* was reddish in color.

The achenes of *Chenopodium quinoa* (Qu., *quinua*) contain saponins; these are washed out of the "grain" by repeated rinsing before cooking. Although both "white" (Qu., *ruyaq*) and "red" (Qu., *puka*) varieties are grown in Chinchero, they are not seen as having marked differences other than color of flowers and leaves. The leaves of both *Chenopodium quinoa* and *Chenopodium quinoa*



FIG. 20. Woman washing *quinua* (*Chenopodium quinoa*) grains (photo W.D.).

ssp. *milleanum* were said to be eaten as greens, for example in the dish called *llullu hawch'a*, consisting of potatoes, onions, and more commonly, mustard greens (*Brassica campestris*) (fig. 20).

***Chenopodium quinoa* Willd. ssp. *milleanum* (Aellen) Aellen**

Ecuador to Chile.

Cuper, 3840 m. Herb on open rock outcrop called Antasakha.

khuytu (Qu., possibly *phuytu*) [K146]

k'ita quinua (Qu., *k'uta*, 'feral') [K146]

Cooked like *llullu* (*Brassica* sp. and other greens) in *hawcha* (Qu., a meal of potatoes, greens and onions) (G.P.). The word *quinua* can vary to *kiyuna*.

COLUMELLIACEAE

***Columellia obovata* Ruiz & Pavón**

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Shrub on hillside.



FIG. 21. G.P. assembles stalks of *huamanpito* (*Columellia obovata*) for use in basket-making (photo CCTC).

wamanpito (Qu., *waman*, 'eagle')
(L.P.) [D1685]

p'ispita (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1685]

Stems used as material for making bas-
kets (B.G., L.P.) (figs. 21-22).

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina tuberosa L.

Mexico; Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3350-3500 m. On open hillside.

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') [D1773]

Plant has no use except as sheep fodder
(B.G.). Leaves have superficial re-
semblance to maize seedlings.

COMPOSITAE

Ambrosia artemisioides Miller

Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3300-3810 m. Herb on floor of que-
brada and in field along trail.

markhu (Qu.) [D1764, D1343]

Leaves are heated in a pot and then

rubbed on stomach for stomach pain
(G.P.).

Aphanactis villosa Blake

Central and southern Peru.

Taucca, 4000-4280 m. On steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1533]

coca coca (Qu.) [K224]

Use unknown (O.H.).

Aristeguietia (Eupatorium) discolor (DC.) R. King

& H. Robinson

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3450-3700 m. In quebrada and along
trail on hillside.

ispinhuy (Qu.) [D1452, D1473]

Used as tea to treat cough and other ail-
ments (G.S.).

Artemisia absinthium L.

Native to Eurasia. Introduced and widely
cultivated.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Shrubby herb at edge of
field.

Santa Lucia (Sp.) [D1604]



FIG. 22. G.P. uses hands and toe to begin weaving a basket (photo CCTC).

hang'as (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) possible name [D1604]

Unspecified use, possibly to alleviate intestinal blockages (Sp., *cólicos*) (G.S.). Used to treat twisted ankle and like problems (N.C., B.G.).

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb from house doorway.

ahinhus (Qu., from Sp. *ajenjo*, 'Artemisia sp.') [F344]

Used for tea.

Baccharis boliviensis (Wedd.) Cabrera

Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Shrub among large rocks on slope in quebrada.

piki piki (Qu., *piki*, 'flea') [K260]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Baccharis caespitosa (Ruiz & Pavón) Pers. var. *alpina* (H.B.K.) Cuatrec.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Low shrub on steep rocky slopes.

pampa tayanqa (Qu.) (L.H., M.H., G.S.) [D1563]

puma t'anya (Qu.) (G.P.) possible name [D1563]

phalcha (Qu.) (G.P.) possible name [D1563]

Possibly used for foot aches (L.H.). Use forgotten (G.S.). Plant has no use (M.H., G.P.).

Cuper, alt. approx. 3900 m. Spreading, creeping herb on steep hillside at place called Unu Urphuyuq.

pampa tayanqa (Qu.) [F303B]

Plant has no use (T.L.).

Baccharis genistelloides (Lam.) Pers.

Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. On steep slope.

qimsa kuchu (Qu., *qimsa*, 'three'; *kuchu*,

'corner') (C.R.) [K291]

nudo nudo (Sp., *nudo*, 'knot' or 'joint') suggested name (P.P.) [K291]

muqu muqu (Qu., *muqu*, 'knot' or 'joint') suggested name (Am.Q., G.S.) [K291]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [K291]
Used to make drink to give to drugged people (Sp., *drogada*, by alcohol) to cure stomachache (C.R.). Plant is ground to make a medicine for (bone) dislocations (Am.Q., G.S.). Use unknown (P.P.).

Baccharis latifolia (Ruiz & Pavón) Pers.

Colombia to Argentina.
Cuper, 3800 m. Shrub along trail.
chilka (Qu.) [D1431]
Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

Baccharis serrulata Pers.

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.
Cuper, 3800 m. Shrub in houseyard, not cultivated.
suytu suytu qhura (Qu., *suytu*, 'long and pointed'; *qhura*, 'herb') [K204]
No use reported (G.P.).

Baccharis tricuneata (L.f.) Pers. var. **robusta** Cuatrec.

Peruvian Andes.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Shrub on steep rocky slopes.
tayanga (Qu.) [D1521]
Plant is ground for salve to treat (bone) dislocations, and used for firewood (G.S.).

Baccharis aff. **tricuneata** (L.f.) Pers. (sterile specimen)

Peruvian Andes.
Cuper, alt. approx. 3900 m. Shrub on steep hillside at place called Unu Urphuyuq.
tayanga (Qu.) [F303A]
Leaves compared to those of *pampa tayanga* (F303B) (T.L.).

Barnadesia berberoides Schultz-Bip. (vel aff.)

Cuper, 3700–3810 m. Shrub on large eroded rock and on terrace edges in Inca ruins, and on steep hillside.
llawlli (Qu.) [D1375, D1422, F358]
hallu hallu (Qu.) alternate pronunciation (G.P.) [D1422]

The leaves are chewed like coca or made into tea (N.C.). The plant is used to treat *escarlatina* (Sp., 'scarlet fever') (U.I.). Use unknown (M.C., S.J., T.L., G.S.). G.P. corroborated the name but said that the plant had no use. The bright magenta color of the flowers of this plant is called *llawlli*

in describing dyed yarn and other artifacts.

Cuper. Woody shrub on lower slope of Antakillqa hillside at place called Tasaku-ranaladunpi.
ruyaq llawlli (Qu., *ruyaq*, 'white') [F289]
Plant has no use (T.L.). Plant has white flowers.

Bidens andicola H.B.K.

Colombia to Argentina.
Cuper, 3600 m. Steep shrubby hillside grazed by sheep.
qhishwa kiku (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place') (G.S.) [D1732]
kiku (Qu.) (S.J.) [D1732]
Possible use as dye (G.S.). Eaten by cattle (S.J.). Small leaves indicate that plant came from area lower than Chinchero center (S.J.).
Qorikancha, 3700 m. Fallow field in open area along paved road.
kiku (Qu.) [F342B]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Bidens andicola H.B.K. var. **andicola**

Colombia to Argentina.
Cuper, 3450–3810 m. Along trail, and on lightly grazed steep slope at edge of potato garden.
hembra kiku (Qu. from Sp., *hembra*, 'female') (G.P.) [D1347]
kiku (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1502]
p'irqa (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1347, D1502]
Made into tea to treat pneumonia (D1502) (G.S.). Flowers provide a yellow dye; plant is the female (Sp., *hembra*) counterpart of D1346 (G.P.). At different times, G.P. identified D1502 as *p'irqa* and as a *kiku* of unknown use.

Qorikancha, 3700 m. Fallow field in open area along paved road.
kiku (Qu.) [F341A]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Bidens andicola H.B.K. var. **descomposita** Kuntze

Colombia to Argentina.
Cuper, 3810 m. Herb along trail.
macho kiku (Qu. from Sp., *macho*, 'male') (G.P., G.S.) [D1346]
Flowers provide a yellow dye; plant is the male (Sp., *macho*) counterpart of D1347, and provides a more potent dye (G.P.) (fig. 23).



FIG. 23. N.C. gathers the flowers of *kiku* (*Bidens andicola* ssp.) to use for a yellow dye (photo CCTC).

Qorikancha, 3700 m. Fallow field in open area along paved road.

kiku (Qu.) [F341B, F343]
Use unknown (G.S.).

***Bidens pilosa* L.**

Neotropical.

Cuper Alto, 3800 m. Common herb on stone wall along trail.

silk'iwa (Qu.) [F339]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Qorikancha, 3700 m. Fallow field in open area along paved road.

kiku (Qu.) [F342A]
Use unknown (G.S.).

***Calendula officinalis* L.**

Native to Mediterranean region. Widely cultivated.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated in house garden.
uchu k'aspa (Qu.) (T.H., G.S.) [K107]
Flower used as decoration. Made into tea

which is drunk to treat excessive menstrual bleeding or bleeding outside of period (G.S.).

Chuquiraga spinosa Less.

Southern Peru, Chile, Argentina.

Cuper, approx. 4200 m. Low shrub on steep hillside of Antakillqa at place called Atuq Pita.

uchu k'aspas llawllicha (Qu., *uchu k'aspas*, 'Calendula officinalis') (S.J.) [F276]
qhillu t'ikaq llawlli (Qu., *qhillu*, 'yellow'; *t'ikaq*, 'flowered') (G.S.) [F276]

The plant has no use (S.J., G.S.). Flowers of plant are light orange.

Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten.

Native to Europe. Naturalized weed.

Cuper, 3600 m. Herb on hillside (D1427).

Qorimarka, Sipas Warquna ruins, 3750 m. Herb in disturbed soil (K281).

estrella khishqa (Sp., *estrella*, 'star'; Qu., *khishqa*, 'spiny plant') (Am.Q., G.P.) [D1427, K281]

alka khishqa (Qu., *alka*, 'mark' or 'stain') suggested name (Am.Q.) [K281]

escobilla (Sp., 'little broom') (B.G., S.J., C.R.) [K281]

Name unknown (P.P.) [K281]

Plant has no name (G.S.) [D1427]

Plant appeared like a plague in Chinchero about eight years ago [1974], and people are pretty tired of it already, since it has a lot of spines and is of no use whatsoever (Am.Q., G.S.). To help cure nose ailments, such as bleeding or small sores inside nose, four to six flowers are soaked in clean water, then smelled in the morning (P.P.). Other suggested uses as a teasel (S.J., C.R.), and, taken as a tea, to sterilize women (Am.Q.). Use unknown (G.P.).

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.

Cosmopolitan weed.

Cuper, 3330 m. Herb in old rocky field by brook.

duraznillo (Sp., 'small peach') suggested name [D1820]

Used as tea to treat hangovers after having drunk *trago* (Sp., 'cane alcohol') (B.G.).

Conyza deserticola Philippi

Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown (G.A., G.S.) [D1539]

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of hill.

pampa sutuma (Qu.) [D1719]

Use unknown (L.P.).

Conyza obtusa H.B.K.

Mexico to northern Argentina.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb in old field near Ashnapuquio spring.

Name and use unknown [D1615]

Similar to *maych'a* (Qu.); sheep eat it, along with everything else (N.C., B.G.).

Conyza primulaefolia (Lam.) Cuatr. & Lourteig

Mexico to Chile and Argentina

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown [D1529]

Cosmos peucedanifolius Wedd.

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Herb among rocks, grass, and shrubs on steep slopes.

phanti (Qu.) (N.C., B.G., G.P.) [D1669]

Entire plant used for tea; root used for fever of *costado* (Sp., 'side') (G.P.).

Sold for tea in Cuzeo and Chinchero markets.

Dahlia pinnata Cav.

Native to Mexico. Widely cultivated and escaped.

Cuper, 3300 m. At edge of cornfield in quebrada bottom.

puka t'ika (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ika*, 'flower') (G.P.) [D1763]

Used for decorative purposes during rituals such as the first hoeing of potato fields in January or February (G.P.). Women wear the flowers in their hats, and then plant them in the form of a cross between the rows of potatoes. Bouquets of flowers are then given to everyone present, and flowers are exchanged between partners who dance at the field. Bouquets are selected to mix the greatest possible contrast of flower colors; the *puka t'ika* is especially valued for its deep red color and large size. Roasted guinea pigs (Qu., *cui*) must be eaten and maize beer (Sp., *chicha*) drunk to ensure a harvest of many large potatoes.

Eupatorium cuzeoense Hieron.

Southern Peru.

Taucca, 4050 m. Shrub in thickets along road.
hayaq maych'a (Qu., *hayaq*, 'bitter' or
'stinging') (G.S.) [D1587]
maych'a (Qu.) (M.H.) [D1587]

Plant has no use, although llamas and cows eat it (M.H.). Use unknown (G.S.). *Maych'a* are common, weedy plants, and so, for instance, a very ordinary curer is called a *maych'a paqu* (Qu., *paqu*, 'healer'), which could imply that he could be found anywhere, or that he only uses ordinary weeds in curing.

Eupatorium pentlandianum DC.

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Steep rocky slopes and rocks along stream above waterfall.

hayaq maych'a (Qu., *hayaq*, 'bitter' or
'stinging') [D1472]
hayaq qiyuña (Qu.) alternate name
(G.P.) [D1472]

Used to rub on breasts to wean children after age two years (G.P.). Use unknown (G.S.).

Eupatorium sternbergianum DC.

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3700 m. Shrub along trail.

manka paki (Qu., *manka*, 'pot'; *paki*, 'to break') [D1413]

Used as a tea for digestive ailments (G.S.). All informants agreed that although the name of this plant, 'pot-breaker,' might have referred to its use in the past, they knew of no such use.

Eupatorium volkensii Hieron.

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3700 m. Shrub along trail.

suytu qhura (Qu., *suytu*, 'long and narrow';
qhura, 'herb') [D1414]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1414]
Use unknown (G.P.).

Flourensia polyccephala Dillon

Southern Peru.

Urquillos, 3300 m. Woody shrub along road at place called Erapata.

sawka (Qu.?) [F329]

Useful as firewood, as it can be used for cooking fires even when green. Leaves used to make a poultice for sprains.

Galinsoga mandonii Schultz-Bip.

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Rajchi, 3700 m. Herb in barley field below Inca ruins.

uq'i qhura (Qu., *uq'i*, 'gray'; *qhura*, 'herb')
(Am.Q.) [K217]

qhuracha (Qu., 'little herb') (B.G.) [K217]
Name unknown (P.P.) [K217]

Use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P.).

Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pavón

Native to Mexico. Weedy in temperate and subtropical regions of both hemispheres.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. Herb at edge of small maize field along brook.

p'irqa (Qu.) [D1744]

Entire plant used as a tea to cure coughs (S.J.).

Gamochaeta spicata (Lam.) Cabrera

Native to South America, now a cosmopolitan weed.

Cuper, 3600–4500 m. Herb in moist fen (D1408) and on summit of Antakillqa hill (D1711, D1712).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes (D1562).

qhitu qhitu (Qu.) (G.A., N.C., L.H., G.P.,
L.P., G.S.) [D1408, D1562, D1711,
D1712]

macho qhitu qhitu (Sp., *macho*, 'male')
(G.A., L.P.) [D1711]

hembra qhitu qhitu (Sp., *hembra*, 'female')
(G.A.) [D1712]

The root is drunk in a tonic (local Sp., *fresco*) with *yawar ch'unqa* (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (N.C.).

The entire plant is ground in alcohol and applied to the leg to relieve leg cramps (G.P.). Used together with lupine and *isphinhuy* (Qu.) in a poultice which is rubbed on the surface of the legs (G.P.). A tea for the *costado* (Sp., 'side') is made from the whole male plant (G.A.). The male form is said to grow into the female form (L.P.), which is made into *sankhu* (Qu., a meal) with flour of *Vicia faba*, or can be taken as a tea for lung problems (G.A.). Use unknown (L.H.).

Gnaphalium cheiranthifolium Lam.

Southern South America.

Cuper, 3750 m. Herb in old field along brook.
wila wila pasto (Qu.; Sp., *pasto*, 'forage') [K120]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Gnaphalium mandonii Schultz-Bip.

Southern Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Herb along creek in quebrada above waterfall.
qhitu qhitu (Qu.) (B.G., G.P.) [D1474]
A lukewarm tea made from this plant is good for the lungs (B.G.). Eaten by sheep (B.G.).

Taucca, 4050 m. Herb in moist soil along brook.
wila wila (Qu., *wila*, 'tell') (G.S.) [D1575]
qiswar qiswar quracha (Qu., *qiswar*, 'Bud-deja' spp.; *qura*, 'herb') (M.H.) [D1575]
Use unknown (G.S.). Plant has no use, except as sheep fodder (M.H.).

Grindelia boliviiana Rusby

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.
Qorikancha, 3750 m. Herb in disturbed soil.
chiri chiri (Qu., *chiri*, 'cold') [K280]
Use unknown (T.H., G.P.).

Heliopsis buphthalmoides (Jacq.) Dunal
Neotropical weed.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. At edge of garden along brook.
p'irqa (Qu.) [D1745]
Used as a tea to cure coughs (S.J.).

Hieracium chilense Less. (vel sp. aff.)

Ecuador, Chile, Peru.
Cuper, alt. unknown. Antakillqa hillside.
Name and use unknown [F271]

Hieracium mandonii (Schultz-Bip.) Arv.-Touv.
Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.
yerba de billarga (Sp., *yerba*, 'herb') (M.T.) [D1550]

Plant has no name (G.S.) [D1550]
Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Hillside.
wila wila (Qu.) (L.P.) [D1690]
suphu suphucha (Qu., *suphu*, 'coarse stiff hair') (B.G.) [D1690]
This plant was declared to be of no use by all informants (B.G., L.P., G.S., M.T.). G.S. noted emphatically that the plant had no name or use and was not even eaten by animals.

Hypochoeris chilensis (H.B.K.) Hieron.

Colombia to Argentina.
Cuper, 3100–3600 m. Steep rocky slopes.
qhishwa pilli (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place'; *pilli* refers to the form in which the ray florets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) (G.P.) [K264]
Name and use unknown (N.C., B.G.) [D1656]
Use unknown (G.P.).

Hypochoeris taraxacoides (Walp.) Benth. & Hook.

Peru to Argentina.
Cuper, 3600–4500 m. Along trail and on summit of Antakillqa hill.
Taucca, 4050 m. Moist soil along brook.
Yanacona, 3750 m. Fallow field on moist pampa.
ch'aran pilli (Qu., *ch'aran*, 'seepage area'; *pilli* refers to the form in which ray florets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) [D1407, D1574, D1589, D1629, D1708]
pilli pilli (Qu.) alternate name (G.A.) [D1708]

A tea (B.G.) for stomach problems is made from the root of this plant (G.A., M.H.). A tonic (Sp., *refresco*) (M.H.) is made from the fresh leaves (G.S.) or the entire plant with the root (G.A.). Used for pains of the waist area (L.P.). Use unknown (G.P.). All six informants agreed on the name.

Hypochoeris sp.

Steep rocky slopes.
ch'aki pilli (Qu., *ch'aki*, 'dry'; *pilli* refers to the form in which the ray florets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) not collected
No reported use (L.H.).

Jungia amphistipula Cerrate

Peruvian Andes.
Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Steep rocky slopes.
Name and use not recorded [D1672]

Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.

Native to Eastern Europe. Widely cultivated and escaped.
Cuper, 3330 m. Wild herb on steep wet rock slopes.

margaritas (Sp.) [D1808]

Ornamental (B.G.).

Matricaria recutita L.

Native of Eurasia. Widely cultivated.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb cultivated in house garden.

manzanilla (Sp., 'chamomile') (N.C., A.Co., G.S.) [D1397]

Used for tea as remedy for stomachache or other ailments (N.C.). Used with *toronjil* (Sp., 'Melissa officinalis') in making *frutillada* ('strawberry beer') (N.C.). Plant has no Quechua name. Sold in Chinchero Sunday market.

Munnozia lyrata (Gray) H. Robinson & Brettell
Peru.

Cuper, 3370–3700 m. In open areas along steep trail.

khana (Qu.) [D1418]

Name and use not recorded [D1735]

Name unknown (G.P.).

Mutisia acuminata Ruiz & Pavón

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Cuper, 3700 m. Along trail.

chinchirkuma (Qu.) [D1419]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Mutisia cochabambensis Hieron.

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Climbing vine at edge of field on steep hillside.

wayrakuma (Qu., *wayra*, 'wind') (L.P.) [D1688]

Name and use unknown (G.P.) [K288]

One informant (L.P.) told us that he makes a tea from the leaves of this plant and drinks it every day for his general health.

Onoseris albicans (D. Don) Ferreyra

Peru.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. On dry hillside. *wira q'uyá* (Qu.) (P.P.) [K301]

puna san borgue (Qu.-Sp., 'St. Borja of the puna') (C.R.) alternate name [K301] *phanti phanti* or *k'ita phanti* (Qu., *k'ita*, 'wild') (U.I.) possible name [K301]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [K301]

Wira q'uya is burned inside the sheep corral with *ch'ira de aji* (Qu., *ch'ira*, 'seeds'; Sp., *de aji*, 'of hot peppers'); the smoke is said to prevent sheep from running too much (P.P.). *Wira*

q'uya is burned along with alpaca fat in *despacho* (Sp.) ceremonies to dismiss fright or trauma (L.P.). Use unknown (C.R.).

Oritrophium hieracioides (Wedd.) Cuatrec.

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4250 m. Herb on cliff faces, steep rocky slopes, and lightly grazed draws.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1529, K184]

Paranephelius uniflorus Poeppig & Endl.

Peru.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb in fallow field on seasonally inundated pampa (D1620).

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb on summit of hill (D1724).

pachakuti (Qu., *pacha*, 'earth'; *kuti*, 'turn around') (G.A., G.P., G.S.) [D1620, D1724]

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. On steep rocky slopes, and in moist soil along brook in community center.

q'ara maransiras (Qu., *q'ara*, 'skin') (G.S.) [D1537]

q'ara pilli (Qu., *q'ara*, 'skin'); *pilli* refers to the form in which the ray florets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) (G.S.) [D1577]

Use unknown (G.A., L.H., G.S.).

Perezia coerulescens Wedd.

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. Herb on cliff faces and lightly grazed draws.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K187]

Perezia multiflora (H.B.K.) Less.

Colombia to Argentina.

Taucca, 3900 m. Herb on side of trail.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K180]

Perezia pinnatifida (Humb. & Bonpl.) Wedd.

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

Taucca, 4200–4500 m. Among *ichus* (Qu., 'high-altitude grasses') in puna above community.

sutuma (Qu.) [D1703, F369]

Informants disagreed about the gender of this plant. L.P. identified it as female (Sp., *hembra*), noting that the roots, leaves, and flowers are boiled to make a tea for stomach ailments. G.A.

called it male (Qu., *urquña*) and said that a tea is made from the whole plant for coughs. B.G. gave it no gender and said that only the root is used to treat *fiebre del costado* (Sp., 'fever of the side'). Use unknown (F369) (G.S.). The plant is sold by local vendors in the Chinchero Sunday market.

Perezia pungens (Humb. & Bonpl.) Less.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

sutuma (Qu.) [D1648, D1693, K285]

This plant (D1648, D1693) is male (Sp., *macho*; Qu., *urquña*) (G.P., L.P.). The leaves and flowers are used for tea (G.P.); the large root is used to make a tea for fever (L.P.). The leaves are used in the same way as *manzanilla* (Sp., 'Matricaria recutita') in tea, or as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*). It is taken as a tea, for breakfast (N.C., B.G.) and for ailments of the stomach and the side (G.P., L.P., C.R.). Similar to *yerba de billarga* (Sp.?) (B.G.).

Schkukhria pinnata (Lam.) Kuntze

Peru, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia.

Uychu, approx. 3600 m. Erect herb at place called Suntur Muqu, next to road and river.

kanchalawa (Qu.) [F322]

For use to treat excessive sleeping, boil the plant in the evening, then give it to children in the morning (G.S.). When boiled, the water becomes very bitter, so that one has to add a lot of sugar to get children to drink it (G.S.).

Senecio calcensis Cabrera & Zardini

Peru.

Cuper, 3350–3550 m. Herb on hillside (D1770) and steep bank in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall (D1481) *ambrosacha* (Qu., from Sp. *ambrosia*) (G.P.) [D1770]

suka rura (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1481]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1481]

Use unknown for either specimen (G.P.).

Senecio erosus Wedd.

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. On side of cliff.

tigllay warmi (Qu., *warmi*, 'woman')

[K195]

Drunk in tea to treat pain in the kidneys (G.S.). Sold by local vendors in the Chinchero Sunday market.

Senecio herrerae Cabrera

Peru and Bolivia.

Ch'usu, 3800 m. Herb in disturbed soil along trail (K273).

Cuper village center, 3810 m. On stone wall near spring (K110).

q'armatu (Qu.) (U.I.) [K273]

paya paya (Qu., *paya*, 'little old lady') suggested name (G.S.) [K110]

china china (Qu., *china*, 'female') suggested name (C.R.) [K110]

Use unknown (U.I., G.S., C.R.).

Senecio modestus Wedd.

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. Herb on cliff face.

qhitu qhitu (Qu.) (B.G.) [K186]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K186]

Use unknown (B.G.).

Senecio parvocapitatus Cabrera

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. Along trailside.

llamaq mikhuna maych'a (Qu., *llamaq*, 'llama's'; *mikhuna*, 'food') [D1354]

Eaten by llamas, burros, and sheep; boiled and rubbed on the body for aches (G.P.).

Senecio rudbeckiifolius Meyen & Walp.

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3700 m. Antakillqa hillside.

llamaq mikhuna maych'a (Qu., *llamaq*, 'llama's'; *mikhuna*, 'food') [D1428]

hayaq maych'a (Qu., *hayaq*, 'bitter' or 'stinging') (G.S.) [D1428]

Used for llama food (G.P.).

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Shrub on top of adobe wall.

hayaq maych'a (Qu., *hayaq*, 'bitter' or 'stinging') [D1606]

puka tulluq maych'a (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *tulluq*, 'stemmed') (N.C., B.G.) [D1606]

For use to cure dislocations, plant is ground to extract juice that is rubbed

on affected part or tied on with a rag (N.C., B.G., G.S.).

Senecio spinosus DC.

Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

Taucca, 3900–4500 m. Shrub in open on grazed slopes below cliff faces and in flat area of cold puna.

k'anlli (Qu.) [K181]

Name and use unknown [F307]

Use unknown (B.G., T.H.). Possible use of whole plant in warm water for headache (B.G.). Similar to *k'anlli* (F307) (Je.C., G.S.).

Sigesbeckia jorullensis H.B.K.

Pantropical weed.

Cuper, 3300–3750 m. At edge of old field along brook.

asñaq qhura (Qu., *asñaq*, 'smelly'; *qhura*, 'herb') (Am.Q., G.S.) [K116]

khanan khanan qhura (Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') (B.G.) [K116]

uq'i qhura (Qu., *uq'i*, 'gray'; *qhura*, 'herb') possible name (P.P.) [K116]

manka p'aki (Qu.) possible name (P.P.) [K116]

Name unknown (S.J.) [D1748]

The plant is collected and fed to guinea pigs (Qu., *cui*) (B.G., S.J., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.).

Sonchus asper (L.) Hill

Cosmopolitan weed, native of Europe.

Yanacona, 3750 m. On edge of potato garden on pampa.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. On somewhat dry slope with large rocks.

khishqa khana (Qu., *khishqa*, 'plant with spines') (B.G., G.P.) [D1641, K265]

Whole plant is used in a tea (N.C., B.G.) with tonic (Sp., *fresco*) effects (S.J.). Use unknown (G.P.).

Sonchus oleraceus L.

Cosmopolitan weed, native of Europe.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Along stream in quebrada above Puqupuq waterfall.

llampu khana (Qu.) (G.S., G.P.) [D1492]

upa khisa (Qu., *upa*, 'mute'; *khisa*, 'thorn') suggested alternate name (G.S.) [D1492]

Entire plant used to make juice to drink (G.P.). Use unknown (G.S.).

Stevia macbridei B. L. Robinson var. anomala B. L. Robinson

Peru.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb among rocks on dry pastured slopes.

pata kaqra (Qu.) [K126]

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K126]

Used only as kindling and fuel for kitchen fires (B.G.). Animals will not eat it because of its foul odor (P.P.) (fig. 24).

Stevia rhombifolia H.B.K. var. stephanacoma

Schultz-Bip.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3100 m. Herb in moist maize garden.

manka p'aki (Qu., *manka*, 'pot'; *p'aki*, 'break') (B.G., Am.Q., G.S.) [K251]

p'irqa (Qu.) (P.P.) [K251]

Roots used for stomachache; leaves steeped in a tea as a remedy for vomiting (Am.Q., G.S.). Used as a tea (P.P.).

Tagetes multiflora H.B.K.

Colombia to Argentina.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Weedy herb at edge of field along road.

chiqchipa (Qu.) [D1608]

A condiment for cooking (*asñapa*, Qu., 'having smell') (G.S.). Used to treat stomachache (B.G.). Sold in Chincherero Sunday market, but less desirable than *wakatay* (*Tagetes terniflora*) or other condiments.

Qorikancha, 3700 m. Fallow field along paved road.

Name and use unknown [F342C]

Tagetes terniflora H.B.K.

Colombia to Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated in house garden. *wakatay* (Qu.) (T.H., G.S.) [K100]

Condiment used in cooking, especially to stuff guinea pigs before roasting and in maize soup (G.S.). Sold in Chincherero and Cuzco markets.

Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Schultz-Bip.

Native to the Balkan Peninsula. Widely cultivated.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb cultivated in house garden.

santa mayra (local Sp., Santa Maria) (T.H., G.S.) [K103]



FIG. 24. Children carry kindling after a day with flocks or in fields, never going home empty-handed. Guinea pig droppings are the primary fuel in homes that have not yet converted to kerosene stoves, but all homes maintain supplies of dried brush to start and enliven cooking fires (photo C.S.).

Used for intestinal obstruction (Sp., *cólicos*) and *desmantu* (Qu. from Sp., *desmandado*), described as waist-level backache from exhaustion (G.S.).

Taraxacum officinale G. Weber ex Wiggers
Cosmopolitan weed.

Cuper, 3810 m. Weedy herb along trail.
charanpilli (Qu., *charan*, 'wet place'; *pillí* refers to the form in which the ray flo-

rets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) [D1371]

Roots used for a tea to treat ailments of *inflamación* (Sp., 'inflammation'), *corazón* (Sp., 'heart'), and *mal de hígado* (Sp., 'liver problems') (G.P.).

Verbesina pflanzii Perkins
Peru and Bolivia.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Abundant herb along trail on dry hillside.
Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K298]
winku *winku* (Qu.) possible name (C.R.) [K298]
Use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., C.R., G.S.). Similar to *sunchu* (Am.Q., G.S.).

Viguiera pazensis Rusby

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. At edge of potato field on lightly grazed slopes above waterfall.
sunch'u (Sp., *sunchu*, 'Composite sp.') [D1498]
Used as fodder for cows and guinea pigs (Qu., *cui*) (G.S.).

Viguiera procumbens (Pers.) S.F. Blake

Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile.

Cuper, 3100 m. On side of trail.
sunch'u (Sp., *sunchu*, 'Composite sp.') [K248]
Use unknown (G.P.).
Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb near buildings.
sunchus (from Sp., *sunchu*, 'Composite sp.'; pronunciation varies to *sunchu*) (G.A., G.S.) [D1675]
manka paki (Qu., *manka*, 'pot'; *paki*, 'break') (N.C., B.G.) [D1675]
Leaves are fed to guinea pigs (G.A., G.S.).
Use unknown (N.C., B.G.).

Vilobia praetermissa Strother

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper (Huancapata), 3850 m. Herb in grazed and disturbed soil along trail.
pampa anis (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open place'; Sp., *anís*, 'anise') [K176]
Leaves can be used to make a tea (G.P.).
After eating something cold in the countryside, people sometimes chew this sweet plant as they do coca (T.H.). Sold in the Chinchero Sunday market.

Werneria nubigenia H.B.K.

Mexico, Guatemala, Andean South America.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Low herbs in clumps on open hillside of arable land in place called K'inqupata.
cebolla *cebolla* [F353]
Plant has no use (M.C., S.J., T.L., G.S.).
Plant may be biennial (G.S.).

Werneria pygmaea Gillies

Taucca, 5000 m. Community border with Calca. Among *ichus* on open puna.
margaritas (Sp., 'daisies') [of some kind] suggested name [F363]
Plant has no use (E.C., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.).

Werneria staticaefolia Schultz-Bip.

Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.
cebolla *cebolla* (Qu., from Sp. *cebolla*, 'onion') [D1547]
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1547]
Use unknown (L.H.).

Werneria strigosissima A. Gray

Cuper Alto, 4600 m. Among *ichus* (Qu., 'high-altitude grasses') in flat open area called Margaritayuq.
Name and use unknown [F315]

Werneria villosa A. Gray

Peru and probably adjacent Bolivia.
Taucca, 5000 m. Community border with Calca. Among *ichus* (Qu., 'high-altitude grasses') on open puna.
margaritas [of some kind] (Sp., 'daisies') [F364]
Name and use unknown [F365]
Use unknown [F364] (E.C., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.). All said that F365 was a plant they had never seen before (E.C., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.).

Zinnia peruviana (L.) L.

Native of Mexico. Neotropical weed.
Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Herb along trail on dry hillside.
yuyay *hapichinkiy* *t'ika* (Qu., 'thought flower') [K306]
mayu *yawar* *ch'unqa* (Qu.) suggested name (C.R.) [K306]
puka *t'ika* *qhurachata* (Qu.) possible name (B.G.) [K306]
qhishwa *aya* *t'ika* (Qu.) possible name (B.G.) [K306]
Name and use unknown (P.P.) [K306]

Use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., C.R., G.S.).
The Quechua name is a literal translation of *pensamiento* (Sp., 'thought'), as zinnias are locally called in Spanish. The informant may have improvised the Quechua name when asked.

Genus and species indet.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Herb on Antakillqa hillside.

maransiras (Qu.) [D1697]

Greens are used as herb in salads and soups or can be ground into hot sauce. This is a favorite food of the informant (L.P.). Sold by local vendors in the Chinchero Sunday market.

Genus and species indet.

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb at summit of Antakillqa hillside, place called Kuntur Tiana.

maransiras (Qu.) [F275]

Said never to flower. Whole plant is ground up to be eaten in hot sauce (Qu., *uchukuta*), or in freeze-dried potato soup (Qu., *chuñu lawa*) made with *sagtacha* (Qu., *chuñu* which is chopped up and boiled in processing.) Smells like *cilantro*.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Cuscuta corymbosa Ruiz & Pavón

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Parasitic vine on shrubs on hillside.

willq'u (Qu.) [D1682]

Name and use unknown (G.A., B.G.) [D1682]

Informant (L.P.) insisted that this offensive-tasting plant had no use whatsoever.

Cuscuta globiflora Engelm.

Southern Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3100 m. Parasitic vine climbing on herbs in small moist maize field.

willk'u rojo (Qu.; Sp., *rojo*, 'red') (P.P.) [K247]

willk'u (Qu.) (B.G.) [K247]

Useful to treat kidney ailments (P.P.). The whole plant is 'toasted' (heated without water) and used as a poultice for pains in the waist area (P.P.). Considered a very hot plant (P.P.). Like *allka khishqa* and *ruda*, which cause abortion, this plant can be used to make a tea to make women sterile (Am.Q., G.S.).

Dichondra sericea Sw.

Mexico to Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Creeping herb forming mats in moist seepage area.

winku *winku* (Qu.) [D1613]

A tea prepared by steeping the leaves is drunk to cure kidney problems (N.C., B.G., G.S.).

Ipomoea minuta R. E. Fries

Peru and Bolivia.

Pirqa Kachun, 3750 m. On open grazed hillside.

leche *leche* (Qu. from Sp., *leche*, 'milk') [K295]

ñuñupunqa (Qu., *ñuñu*, 'breast') possible name (C.R.) [K295]

Sweet tuber is eaten, especially by children (U.I.).

Ipomoea piurensis O'Don.

Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3300 m. Vine on stone wall at edge of small maize field.

wilk'u (Qu.) [D1759]

Use unknown (G.P.).

CRASSULACEAE

Echeveria aff. chilensis (Ball) Berger (or sp. nov.)

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Erect succulent on Inca stone wall.

luraypu (Qu., 'diamond shape') [K296]

Use unknown (S.J., C.R., G.S.).

Echeveria aff. peruviana Meyen

Southern Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3700 m. Succulent herb along trail.

luraypu (Qu., 'diamond shape') [D1415]

Leaves chewed to alleviate thirst (S.J., G.S.).

Villadia virgata (Diels) Baehni & J.F. Macbr.

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3330–3600 m. Herb on steep wet rocks and on rocks in place called Wayraq Pun-ku.

Name and use unknown [F263]

Name and use not recorded [D1811]

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3330 m. Erect on Inca wall.

kunquña (Qu.) (Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K297]

kuychi *kuychi* (Qu.) (C.R.) [K297]

To treat a headache, this plant is boiled in an *olla* (Sp., 'globular cooking pot') and used to wash the head (P.P.).

Head problems may be caused by the wind; for instance if your ears ring, washing with this plant will make it stop (P.P.). The juice squeezed out after rubbing this plant can be used to treat toothaches (Am.Q., G.S.). Plant has no use (C.R.).

CRUCIFERAE

Brassica aff. **B. nigra** (L.) W.D. Koch or **B. juncea** (L.) Czern.

Both native of Old World.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Herb on lightly grazed slopes above waterfall.

mostaza (Sp., 'mustard') [D1500]

Seeds are ground for use as a condiment (G.S.). G.S. later denied that use, but suggested that the fruit are used to cure fever.

Brassica campestris L.

Native of Old World.

Cuper, 3810 m. Common herb by trailside.

nabo (Sp., 'turnip') [D1341]

llullu (Qu., 'greens') [D1341]

urqun sangra sangra (Qu., *urqun*, 'male') (T.L.) [F298]

Cooked as a green in *llullu hawch'a* (Qu.), a dish of greens, onions, and mashed potatoes. Use unknown (T.L.).

Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medikus

Native of Old World, now a widespread American weed.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb along trail.

uq'i uq'i (Qu., *uq'i*, 'gray') (G.P.) [D1367]

arequipa pasto (Sp., *pasto*, 'fodder'; Arequipa refers to the Peruvian city) (G.S.) [D1367]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

Descurainia myriophyllum (Willd.) R. E. Fries

Colombia to Peru.

Yanacona, 3810 m. Herb on rock outcrop.

Cuper, 3350–3500 m. Herb on hillside.

sangra sangra (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1404, D1776]

ashña ghura (Qu.) possible name (Al.Q.). [D1404]

Capsules are used medicinally, possibly to treat pneumonia (G.S.). Use unknown (G.P., Al.Q.).

Descurainia titicacensis (Walp.) Lillo

Southern Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb along trail near community center.

sangra sangra (Qu.) [D1362]

Used for kidney problems (G.P.). Boiled with *capulí* (*Prunus serotina* ssp. *capulí*) and *jora de chicha* (Sp., 'maize sprouted for making beer'), this plant is used to bathe the children when they have diarrhea (N.C.).

Draba aff. **D. cuzcoensis** O. E. Schulz vel sp. nov.

Known only from Cusco, Peru.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb forming rosettes among rocks on dry pastured slopes of Titiqaqachimpa.

michi michi (Qu., *michi*, 'cat') (B.G.) [K127]

bolsa bolsa (Qu., from Sp. *bolsa*, 'bag') (P.P.) [K127]

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., G.S.) [K127]

Plant has no use (B.G., P.P.). G.S. made the unusual statement that he had never seen this plant before.

Draba sp. nov.?

Known only from Chinchero.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb forming rosettes on steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1558]

Lepidium bipinnatifidum Desv.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb in disturbed soil at edge of field.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb in inundated rows of fallow potato field on moist pampa.

chichira (Qu.) [D1619, D1607]

Said to be poisonous to guinea pigs, but not to cattle, who may eat it (G.S.). To treat *phiru* (Qu., an illness caused by contact with 'the Ancients,' with symptoms of joint aches), the plant is pounded with a stone and rubbed on legs or other affected area (B.G.).

Nasturtium officinale R. Br.

Cosmopolitan weed, native of Old World.

Cuper, 3100–3600 m. Herb in moist fen (D1410), on moist rocks near stream in quebrada (K253), in dry watercourse on hillside (D1778).

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb in wet seepage area of Ashnapuquio (D1610).

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herb at edge of small stream in fields by Lake Piuray (*K174*). *mayu mostazilla* (Qu., *mayu*, 'running water'; Sp., *mostazilla*, 'little mustard') (G.P., G.S.) [*D1410, D1610, D1778, K174, K253*] *michi michi* (Qu., *michi*, 'cat') (G.S.) [*D1410*] Name and use unknown (N.C., B.G.) [*D1610*] *ch'apu ch'apu* (Qu.) possible name (N.C., B.G.) [*D1610*] Cooked and eaten as a main course dish (G.S., G.P.). Not eaten raw.

Raphanus sativus L.

Native to Europe and Eastern Asia; widely cultivated.

Cuper, 3750 m. Cultivated in sector of fields called Waqkata.

rabanos (Sp., 'radishes') [*F330*]

Unsuccessfully cultivated with carrots in corner of *habas* field; broadcast and never thinned.

Sisymbrium aff. **oleraceum** O. Schulz

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Herb on lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

mayu mostazilla (Qu., *mayu*, 'running water'; Qu., diminutive from Sp. *mostaza*, 'mustard') [*D1513*] Use unknown (G.P.).

Sisymbrium peruvianum DC.

Peru, Bolivia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Low herb in narrow quebrada in place called Qoriwayrachina.

Name and use unknown [*F314*]

CUCURBITACEAE

Cyclanthera brachybotrys (Poeppig & Endl.) Cogn. Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. Wild vine along edge of garden by brook (*D1750*) and on steep hillside (*K214*).

achuqcha (Qu.) (G.P.) [*K214*]

k'ita achuqcha (Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral') (G.S.) [*D1750*] *q'utu q'utu* (Qu., *q'utu*, 'round lump,' such as goiter) alternate name (S.J.) [*D1750*]

Green fruits of this wild plant are sold in the Cusco market to be eaten in

salads. Fruit is made into a tea to be drunk for belly ailments (S.J.).

Sicyos baderoa Hook. & Arn.

Ecuador to Chile.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Dense vine on adobe wall. *putaqllanku* (Qu.) [*D1601*]

Long lengths of this vine are wound around the necks of dancers during *Carnaval*, although increasingly being replaced by store-bought paper ribbons. The entire plant is boiled and used for bathing, or the leaves may be rubbed together and then rubbed on the body (G.S.). Used as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) (B.G.).

CUNONIACEAE

Weinmannia producta Moric. ex DC.

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3360 m. Tree above Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [*D1792*]

The tree showed evidence of trimming for firewood.

CYPERACEAE

Cyperus hermaphroditus (Jacq.) Standley

Widely distributed in tropical America.

Cuper, 3100 m. Somewhat dry slope among large rocks.

muqu muqu (Qu., *muqu*, 'knot' or 'joint') [*K252*]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Cyperus sesleroides H.B.K.

Venezuela to Argentina.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Sedge on grassy, somewhat scrubby, steep rocky slopes.

urqu pasto (Qu., *urqu*, 'hill'; Sp., *pasto*, 'fodder') suggested name [*D1651*]

pastucha (Sp., *pasto*, 'fodder'; Qu., *-cha*, 'little') description (N.C., B.G.) [*D1651*]

Animal browse (G.A., N.C., B.G.).

Scirpus californicus (Mez) Steudel

Southwestern United States south to Argentina.

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Floating in clumps in lake.

khuyu (Qu.) (S.J., G.P., G.S.) [*D1639*]

totoroa (Qu.) (B.G.) suggested name [*D1639*]

Use unknown (B.G., S.J., G.P., G.S.).

Similar to *sima* (Qu., *Festuca* sp., *Poa* sp.) but grows in lakes (G.S.).

DIOSCOREACEAE

Dioscorea ancashensis Knuth

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3840 m. Herb in thin soil by large rock outcrop.

intiq papan (Qu., *intiq*, 'sun's'; *papan*, 'potato') (G.P.) [K145]

Name and use unknown (B.G., P.P.) [K145]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Dioscorea incayensis Knuth

Andes of Peru.

Cuper, 3150 m. Vine on shrubs among large rocks on steep, somewhat dry hillside.

ambar ambar (Qu. from Sp., *ambar*, 'amber') [K261]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Dioscorea piperifolia Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.

Colombia to Peru and Brazil.

Cuper, 3600 m. Climbing vine along trail; scandent vine on steep slopes.

ambar ambar (Qu. from Sp., *ambar*, 'amber') (G.P.) [D1457, D1489]

wilq'u (Qu.) possible name (G.S.) [D1457]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1457]

Use unknown (G.P.).

ELAEOCARPACEAE

Vallea stipularis L.f.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3800 m. Woody shrub on dry grazed hillsides (D1447).

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m (K140).

sullullumay (Qu.) (B.G., Am.Q., G.S.) [D1447, K140]

chiqllumay (Qu., *chiqlluy*, 'to choose') (Au.Q.) [D1447]

chiqllurway (Qu.) alternate name (P.P.) [K140]

canela (Sp., 'cinnamon') (A.Ca.) [D1447]

The wood is useful for housebuilding and as firewood (A.Ca., T.H., G.S.). Foliage is boiled and used to wash the body if it becomes stiff, or to treat rheumatism (Am.Q., P.P., Au.Q., G.S.). Use unknown (A.Ca., B.G.).

ERICACEAE

Pernettya prostrata (Cav.) DC.

Costa Rica, Venezuela to Chile.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Shrub on steep rocky slopes, woody shrub on Antakillqa hillside (D1543, D1688). Spreading, creeping herb among short grasses and mosses on rocky soil of Antakillqa hillside, above placed called Unu Urphuyuq (F304).

macha macha (Qu., *macha*, 'drunken') (B.G., L.H., L.P.) [D1543, D1686, F304]

macha macha (Qu., *macha*, 'drunken') suggested name [F357]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1543, F357]

The berries are used to make you 'drunk,' for fun (B.G., L.H., L.P.). F304 and F357 were said by M.C., T.L., and G.S. not to be intoxicating, although they noted that children eat the berries.

ERYTHROXYLACEAE

Erythroxylum coca Lam.

Ecuador to Bolivia, Andean foothills.

Imported from Quillabamba area, Dept. of Cusco. Sold in markets.

coca (Qu.) not collected

Coca leaf is chewed on a daily basis by both male and female adult residents of Chinchero; its use is decreasing among younger adults. Leaves are kept in the mouth for up to an hour with the occasional addition of small pieces of *llipta* (Qu.), an alkaline admixture. *Llipta* is made locally from the ashes of combinations of plants generally including *tayñu* (Qu., the terminal flower clusters of *Puya weberbaueri*) (figs. 25–28). Every year between March and June, shepherds on the hillsides collect and prepare *tayñu* along with fragrant plants such as *asul ñuqchu* (*Plumbago coerulea*), *tayanya* (*Baccharis tricuneata*), *suytu suytu* (*Eupatorium* sp.), and *ispinhuy* (e.g. *Aristeguietia* (*Eupatorium*) *discolor*). For example, the large *Puya* inflorescences may be formed into a pyramid and burned

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ERYTHROXYLACEAE

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Erythroxylum coca Lam.

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Ecuador to Bolivia, Andean foothills.

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Imported from Quillabamba area, Dept. of
Cusco. Sold in markets.

coca (Qu.) not collected

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tayanga (*Baccharis tricuneata*), *suy-
tu suytu* (*Eupatorium* sp.), and *is-
phinhuy* (e.g. *Aristeguietia* (*Eupato-
rium*) *discolor*). For example, the
large *Puya* inflorescences may be
formed into a pyramid and burned
first, then allowed to smolder, burn-
ing the other plant ingredients. Peo-
ple pulverize and sift the ashes after

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page 66 of *Fieldiana: Botany*, New Series, No. 24. The last three lines of the following
paragraph were erroneously omitted from the page.

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letting them sit for a day, then add enough liquid to create a gelatinous mass that they form into small patties. Lemon, boiled water, *chicha* (Sp., 'maize beer') with a little cane alcohol and sugar, and tea with sugar were each suggested for moistening the ashes. After drying in the air for a day or so, these cakes are conveniently stored, carried, and traded. Coca is offered for sale in the Chinchero Sunday market and the Cusco market. Coca functions as a nutritious element of daily diet; socially, as a medium for hospitality, exchange, and conversation; as a marker of ethnic identity; and ritually, as an offering to and expression of respect for the entire range of local and universal spiritual forces. Coca leaves are "thrown" (repeatedly cast) and "viewed" (interpreted, Qu. *qhayay*) in divinatory activity. Community members consult coca specialists for help in understanding a wide range of problems, particularly identifying thieves. The shapes, conditions, textures, and size of the leaves provide clues, as well as their orientation in space and to other leaves. When coca is not available, kernels of corn are sometimes used in a similar way.

The role of coca in Andean life is rapidly changing due to the pressures of the international market for coca derivatives. For a recent discussion of this problem, see Pacini and Franquemont (1986).

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha aronioides Pax & K. Hoffm.

Andes of southern Peru above 2000 m. Cuper, 3450–3800 m. Shrub or small tree on steep hillside and on lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.
p'ispita (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1446, D1496]
t'asta (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1496]
 Stems used to make baskets (G.S.). Plant has no use (G.P.).

Euphorbia huanchahana (Klotzsch & Garcke) Boiss.

In the Andes from Peru to Argentina. Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

ñuñupunqa (Qu., ñuñu, 'breast') [D1497]

The plant is a strong purgative, especially the root (G.S.). One taste makes people vomit and have diarrhea (G.S.). It is given to people suffering from intestinal blockage (Sp., *cólico*) (G.S.).

Euphorbia peplus L.

Native of temperate Eurasia, now a cosmopolitan weed.

Cuper, 3330 m. Old rocky field by Puqpuq brook.

ñuñupunqa (Qu., ñuñu, 'breast') [D1818]

This plant when ingested gives you diarrhea (B.G.).

GENTIANACEAE

Gentiana dolichopoda Gilg

Central to southern Peru.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Low herb in fallow field on moist pampa.

phalcha phalcha (Qu.) [D1626]

pampa phalcha (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open place') [D1626]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Gentiana microphylla Griseb.

Peru.

Yanacona, 3750 m. On edge of boggy wet area of pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

pingayllikista (Qu., 'Have shame!' a command (G.P.) [D1618]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1618]

No use reported (G.P.).

Gentiana persquarrosa Reim.

Peruvian Andes.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa, and in hard pasture.

Cuper, 4500 m. On summit of Antakillqa hillside.

pingayllikista (Qu., 'Have shame!' a command) (N.C., L.P.) [D1378, D1709]

puna phalcha (Qu.) alternate name (G.S.) [D1378]

ghillu phalcha (Qu., *ghillu*, 'yellow') (G.A.) [D1378]

The flower is said to close up in response to hearing its name. It is used to make a tea (N.C., L.P., G.S.), and ground



FIG. 25. These plants are gathered and burned; their ashes are made into *llipta*, an alkaline admixture chewed with coca: inflorescences of *awarunkhu* (*Puya weberbaueri*, D1647), woody stems and leaves of *tayanga* (*Baccharis tricuneata*, D1521), and *suytu* (probably *Eupatorium volkensii*, D1414) (photo S.K.).

raw to make a poultice for toothache (G.A.).

Gentianella rima (D. Don ex G. Don) Fabris
Peru.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Steep rocky slopes.
phalcha (Qu.) (M.H., T.H., G.S.) [D1564,
K227]

Forage for llamas (M.H.); other use unknown (M.H., G.S.). Used to decorate altars carried in Holy Week procession (T.H.).

Halenia weddelliana Gilg
Colombia to Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.
phalcha (Qu.) (M.H.) [D1565]
urqu phalcha (Qu., *urqu*, 'hill') [D1565]
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1565]
G.P. identified plant as male by its flower.
Use unknown (M.H., G.P.).

GERANIACEAE

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Her.
Cosmopolitan weed.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb in disturbed soil at edge of field.

Yanacona, 3750 m. On moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.
quwimira (Qu.) (N.C., B.G., G.S.) [D1609,
K1630]

Whole plant is a favorite food for guinea pigs (G.S.). The raw seed capsules are ground in a rocker mill, then mixed with boiled water; this drink is given to women who are suffering in childbirth to prevent them from fainting (G.S.).

Geranium patagonicum Hook.f.

Southern Peru to Bolivia and Patagonia.
Cuper, 3100 m. Near stream in quebrada.
chili chili (Qu.) [K262]
Name and use unknown (T.H.) [K262]
Use unknown (G.P.).

Geranium sessiliflorum Cav.

Peruvian Andes. Also in Tasmania and New Zealand.



FIG. 26. M.H. and daughter pulverize ashes of plants to make *llipta* (photo CCTC).

Taucca, 4000–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes, cliff faces and lightly grazed draws.

chili chili (Qu.) [D1552, K192]

Possible use as tea to lower fever (M.T.).

Use unknown (G.S.).

Geranium weddellii Briq.

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

chili chili (Qu.) [D1569]

Used for tea (L.H., M.H.).

GRAMINEAE

Aciachne acicularis Laegaard, sp. nov. ined.

Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (2700–4500 m).

Taucca, 4000–4280 m.

paku yunqi (Qu.) [K226]

taruqa niño (Qu., *taruqa*, 'deer'; Sp., *niño*, 'child') (U.I.) [K226]

pasto (Sp., 'pasturage') description (T.H.) [K226]

Use unknown (O.H., T.H., U.I.).



FIG. 27. Liquid is added to the pulverized ashes so that they may be shaped into patties of *llipta*. Some people choose to sweeten the mass at this point by adding sugar or honey (photo CCTC).

***Agropyron breviaristatum* A. Hitchc.**

Andes of southern Peru (Cusco) and adjacent Bolivia.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. Pockets of large eroded rock.

pasto (Sp., *pasto*, 'pasturage') [1380]

piki piki (Qu.) possible name (Au.Q.) [D1380]

No other name or use known (N.C., Au.Q., G.S.).

***Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol.**

In wet places in cooler parts of northern hemisphere; south in the Andes to Argentina.

Yanacona, 3750 m. In water on moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

sonsa pasto (Sp., *zonza*, 'stupid'; *pasto*, 'pasturage') [D1628]

No use reported (G.P.).

***Avena sterilis* L.**

Introduced from Europe.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated for fodder in house courtyard.

yuraq avena (Qu., *yuraq*, 'white'; Sp., *avena*, 'oats') [F373]

Said to be an older variety (G.S.).

negro avena (Sp., *negro*, 'black'; *avena*, 'oats') [F374]

Variety is said to have been introduced from the Huaypo cooperative five or six years ago. Matures quickly (four to five months). Not preferred for cultivation, though, since it is said to be very hot (Sp., *calido*). If animals eat too much of it, they can die: a day later, they stagger, act drunk or crazy, and have blood in their urine (M.C.).

Cuper, 3300 m. Grass at edge of garden on quebrada bottom.

Name and use not recorded [D1766]

***Bothriochloa saccharoides* (Sw.) Rydb.**

Neotropics.

Pirqa Kachun, 3620 m. Dry, open, grazed rocky ridge.

q'usi niwa (Qu.) [K315]

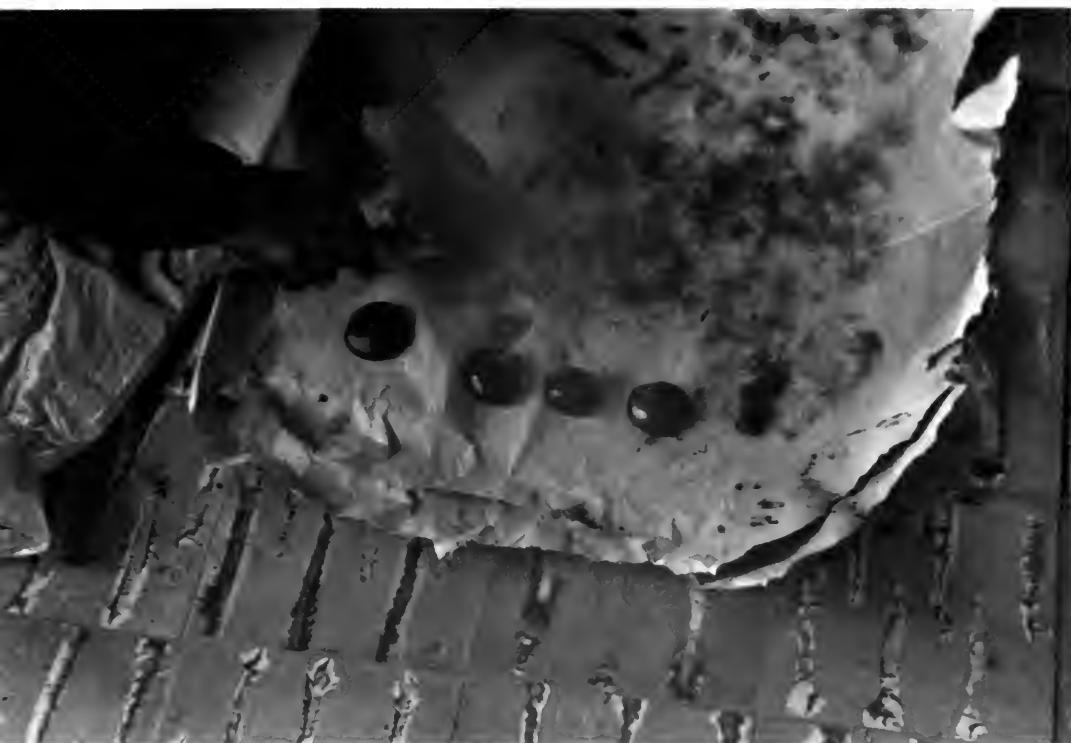


FIG. 28. Formed masses of *llipta* are allowed to dry, then are portable and long-lasting (photo CCTC).

Fodder (C.R.). Said by C.R. to be the same as *Muhlenbergia rigida*.

Brachypodium mexicanum (Roemer & Schultes) Link
Mexico to Bolivia.
Cuper, 3840 m. On Antasakha, a large rock outcrop.
ichu (Qu.) [K144]
pasto (Sp., 'pasturage') (T.H.) [K144]
Use unknown (T.H., G.P.).

Calamagrostis glacialis (Wedd.) A. Hitchc.
High Andes of northern Bolivia and southern Peru.
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Grass forming dense tufts on steep, rocky slopes.
ichu (Qu.) (L.H., M.H., G.S.) [D1566]
Llama food (L.H., M.H.).

Cortaderia jubata (Lemaire) Stapf
Peru.
Cuper, 3300 m. By stream at edge of garden on quebrada floor.
niwa (Qu.) [D1765]
Use unknown (G.P.).

Cortaderia sp. (sect. *Cortaderia*)

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. On carthen mound bordering fallow field by Lake Punquulay.
niwa (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1638]
qhiswa rama (Qu., *qhiswa*, 'warm area') (S.J.) [D1638]
Entire plant used to make a tea for coughs (S.J.). Use unknown (B.G.).

Distichlis sp.

Taucca, 4200–4500 m. Common in high cold puna above Taucca.
Name and use unknown [F308]

Festuca dolichophylla Presl

High páramos; Ecuador to Bolivia.
Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. Grass in cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.
ichu (Qu.) [D1392]
Used for thatching roofs (G.P., G.S.).

Festuca quadridentata H.B.K.

Previously known only from Ecuador.
Cuper, 3800 m. Along hedgerows.
sima (Qu.) [D1423]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Festuca sublimis Pilger

High Andes, Ecuador to Bolivia.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. Grass in cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

ichu (Qu.) [D1392A]

Culms used for thatching roofs (G.P., G.S.).

Yanacona, 3750 m. In clumps on moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

q'uya (Qu.) [D1633]

Attached growing culms are braided in the field (Qu., *q'uya sempasqa*), then used as stakes to tether cows (G.P.). Dried culms are used to make rope (G.P.).

Hordeum vulgare L.

Cultivated worldwide.

Cuper, 3750 m. Cultivated in field for sale to the Cerveza Cuzqueña (beer) factory.

yana cebada (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; Sp., *cebada*, 'barley') [F334]

konder cebada (Qu.?: Sp., *cebada*, 'barley') [F335]

crillon cebada (Sp., *cebada*, 'barley') [F336]

cebada comun (Sp., *cebada*, 'barley'; *comun*, 'common') [F337]

trigo ch'anka (Sp., *trigo*, 'wheat') [F338A, F338B]

Lamprothyrus hieronymi (Kuntze) Pilger

Previously known from Bolivia and Argentina.

Cuper, 3400–3550 m. Grass in dense clumps on steep, rocky, grazed slopes.

niwa (Qu.) [D1487]

q'usi niwa (Qu.) [D1784]

Used as lower layer of thatch in roofing, because the leaves have saw-tooth edges that, it is said, cut the ears off mice as they try to scamper along the ceiling (G.S.). It is also used for making twisted ropes (Qu., *k'iswa*), but is being used less now since tiles are replacing thatch on roofs, and nails hold armatures together rather than rope (G.S.).

Lolium temulentum L.

Native to Eurasia, naturalized in America. Cuper, 3700 m. In wheat field on hillside in

Waqkata sector of Cuper.

cerizuela (Sp.?) [F333]

Always grows in wheat fields, and may

be the closest thing to a wild grain that could be said to exist (G.S.).

Melica scabra H.B.K.

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

pasto (Sp., 'pasturage') [D1383]

No other name or use known (G.S.).

Muhlenbergia rigida (H.B.K.) Kunth

Mexico to Argentina.

Pirqa Kachun, 3620 m. Grass on dry, open grazed rock ridge.

q'usi niwa (Qu.) [K316]

Useful as sheep fodder, and for rope-making (C.R.).

Nasella pubiflora (Trin. & Rupr.) Desv.

Ecuador to Chile.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

pata pata pasto (Qu., *pata*, 'flat place'; Sp., *pasto*, 'pasturage') (G.S.) [D1394]

ichu (Qu.) (N.C., Au.Q.) [D1382]

Used for thatch (Au.Q.) (figs. 29–30).

Nasella aff. linearifolia (Fourn.) R. Pohl

Cuper, 3450 m. At base of Puqupuq waterfall.

ichu (Qu.) [D1738]

Use unknown (S.J.).

Pennisetum clandestinum Hochst. ex Chiov.

Introduced for forage from Africa.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Along old road on pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

rama, grama (from Sp.) [D1627]

kikuyu (?; 'kikuyu grass') [D1627]

Eaten by all herbivorous animals (G.S.).

This grass is now common throughout the Cusco area below 4000 m., replacing many indigenous species. Camelids cannot eat it, a factor in the reduction and marginalization of camelid herding in the community of Chinchero.

Poa horridula Pilger

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Grass forming small clumps on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

sima pasto (Qu.; Sp., *pasto*, 'pasturage') (G.P.) [D1660]

sima sima qhura (Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') (N.C., B.G.) [D1660]

Use unknown (G.P.).



FIG. 29. M.C. and neighbor lay bundles of thatch onto a new roof (photo CCTC).

Poa sp. aff. *P. horridula* Pilger

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Grass forming clumps on steep rock face.
sima (Qu.) [D1555]
 Use unknown (G.S.).

Polypogon interruptus H.B.K.

Introduced; native of Mediterranean region.

Ayllu Punqu, 3750 m. Grass at edge of small pool near lake.

Cuper, 3800 m. Grass in cultivated potato field along brook.

sonsa pasto (Sp., *zonza*, 'stupid'; *pasto*, 'pasturage') (G.P., G.S.) [D1635, K119]

pastucha (Sp., *pasto*, 'pasturage'; Qu., *-cha*, 'little') (B.G.) [D1635]

pasto de la quebrada (Sp., 'pasturage of the canyon') (T.H.) [K119]

Eaten by cows (B.G.). Use unknown (T.H., G.P., G.S.).

Stipa ichu (Ruiz & Pavón) Kunth

Mexico to Argentina at higher elevations.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. On edge of potato field on lightly grazed slopes above Puqupuq waterfall.

niwaq qhura (Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') (A.Co., A.Ca.) [D1503]

iri ichu (Qu., *iri*, 'fierce' or 'wild') [D1503]
 Used for gates and fences (A.Co., A.Ca.).

The designation *iri* refers to its fine prickling points; animals will not eat it (G.S.).

Trisetum sp. aff. *preslii* Desv.

Peru and Chile.

Ayllu Punqu, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

Name and use not recorded [D1381]
pasto (Sp., 'pasturage') (G.S.) [D1381]

Triticum aestivum L.

Cuper, 3700 m. Cereal cultivated in the Waqkata sector of Cuper.

Huancapata (Cuper), 3850 m. Cereal cultivated in field.

trigo cahuide (Sp., *trigo*, 'wheat') [F331]
 Cultivated in field for use as animal food



FIG. 30. A.H. thatching a roof. *Eucalyptus* is laid on the lowermost layer to make the house smell nice. Bundles of *ichu* grass are sewn onto the purlins with rope made from twisted, pounded grasses (photo CCTC).

and human food, such as wheat soup (Qu., *trigo lawa*).

asul qumpa trigo (Sp., *azul*, 'blue'; *trigo*, 'wheat'; Qu., *qumpa*, 'awnless') [F332]

trigo (Sp., 'wheat') [F340]

Cereal cultivated in field for use as animal food and human food, as in wheat soup (Qu., *trigo lawa*). Seed was brought from Paucartambo (G.S., M.H.). Small field was planted almost entirely to this variety.

Zea mays L.

Native to Mexico, now cultivated worldwide.

Cuper, 3300 m. Cultivated in garden. *sara* (Qu., 'maize') [D1767]

Cultivated for household consumption (G.P.) (figs. 31-32).

GYTTIFERAE

Hypericum caespitosum Cham. & Schldl. Peru and Chile.



FIG. 31. S.J. uses a gourd as ladle to test *chicha* (photo CCTC).

Yanacona, 3800 m. Fallow fields above new road.

hayaq pilli (Qu., *hayaq*, 'bitter' or 'stinging'; *pilli* refers to the form in which the ray florets radiate from a central ring, as feathers do from a headdress) (G.P., G.S.) [D1594]

Name unknown (M.H.) [D1594]

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Name unknown (G.S.) [D1517]

The plant has no use except as sheep fodder (M.H., G.P., G.S.).

HALORRHAGIDACEAE

Myriophyllum quitense H.B.K.

Ecuador to Patagonia, Uruguay.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Submerged aquatic in moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

hataqllu (Qu.) [D1625]

Eaten by cattle (G.P.).

HYDROCHARITACEAE

Elodea potamogeton (Bertero) Espinosa

Peru.

Cuper, 3750 m. Submerged in slow-moving creek.

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. In shallow pools by Lake Punqulay.

Ch'ussu, 3800 m. In shallow pools by Lake Piuray.

ch'ankil (Qu.) [D1634, K118, K272]

Used as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) and to bathe the body (B.G.). Use unknown (G.S.).

HYDROPHYLACEAE

Phacelia pinnatifida Griseb.

Southern Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3400–3700 m. Steep, rocky slopes and grazed hillside above Puqpuq waterfall; below rock cliffs along trail at place called Wayraqpunku.

suq'a khisa (Qu., *suq'a*, 'dangerous spirit'; *khisa*, 'nettles') [F376]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1471]



FIG. 32. M.L. strains boiled *jora* into a *raki* (*chicha* jar) through a layer of *ichu* (high-altitude grass spp.) on a basket (photo CCTC).

Name and use not recorded [D1783]

Sometimes causes rash, immediately or several days after handling; not even animals eat it (S.J., G.S.). Plant was identified when collected in July, when it had a very strong unpleasant odor. Specimens collected in January were not recognized, even by the same individuals.

Phacelia secunda J. Gmelin

Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3840 m. Rock outcrop called Antasakha.

pampa sutuma (Qu.) suggested name (G.P.) [K142]

suphu suphucha (Qu., *suphu*, 'hairy') suggested name (Am.Q., G.S.) [K142]

Name and use unknown (P.P.) [K142]

Use unknown (G.P.).

IRIDACEAE

Hesperoxiphion peruvianum Baker

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Somewhat dry slope with large rocks in quebrada.

Name and use unknown (G.P.) [K241]

Mastigostyla herrerae (Vargas) Ravenna

Peru (Department of Cusco)

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Antakillqa hillside.

cebolla cebolla (Qu., from Sp. *cebolla*, 'onion') (G.P.) [K282]

sima sima pasto (Qu.; Sp., *pasto*, 'pasture') alternate name (C.R.) [K282]

No use for this plant except as cattle fodder (G.P., C.R.).

Sisyrinchium caespiticium Kränzlin

Andes of Peru.

Cuper, 3330–3600 m. Forming clumps on steep wet rock face by brook below Puqpuq waterfall, and on steep slopes of Antakillqa hillside below place called Asñuq Chakin.

pampa sunqu lirio (Qu., *pampa sunqu*, 'solitary'; Sp., *lirio*, 'lily') [F267]

Name and use not recorded [D1806]

Plant has no use (G.S.).

Sisyrinchium junceum Meyer

Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3500–3810 m. Along trail, and on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

Name and use unknown (G.A., N.C., B.G., G.S.) [D1351, D1668]

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

ichu ichu (Qu.) name known only in Taucca (L.H.) [D1535]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1535]
Use unknown (L.H.).

Sisyrinchium laxum Sims

Peru to Chile, Brazil, Uruguay.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

q'umu q'umu qhura (Qu., *q'umu*, 'bent over'; *qhura*, 'herb') suggested name (G.P.) [D1624]

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

ichu ichu (Qu.) [D1549]

Name unknown (G.S.) [D1549]
Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

Sisyrinchium praecaltum Kränzlin

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 4500 m. Forming dense clumps in thick grass covering exposed rocks on summit of Antakillqa hill.

sima sima (Qu.) (L.P.) [D1702]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1702]
Use unknown (L.P.).

Sisyrinchium pusillum H.B.K.

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Grassy slope of Antakillqa hillside.

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., C.R., G.S.) [K287]

Similar to *sara sara* (Am.Q., G.S.).

JUGLANDACEAE

Juglans neotropica Diels

Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela.

nogal (Sp., 'walnut tree') not collected

Brought from Urquillos at the lowest border of Chinchoro to be sold in the Sunday market for a dye giving a brown which is currently the most common color of Chinchoro men's ponchos. Skeins of yarn are steamed for hours over large quantities of bruised *nogal* leaves. Darker brown shades from yarn on the bottom of

the pot are striped with lighter shades from the top of the pot in warping the poncho.

JUNCACEAE

Juncus dombeyanus C. Gay ex Laharpe

Ecuador to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb in moist soil in old field along brook below Chinchoro ruins.

pampa khuyu (Qu.) [K123]

Name and use unknown (T.H.) [K123]
Use unknown (G.S.).

Juncus imbricatus Laharpe

In the Andes from Colombia to Chile and Argentina; South Africa; Australia.

Cuper, 3750 m. In moist fallow fields and shallow water in meadow along brook.

khuchi much'u (Qu., *khuchi*, 'pig'; *much'u*, 'nape of neck') [K121]

rama rama (Qu.) alternate name (T.H.) [K121]

Name draws comparison between the plant and the way the hairs stick up on the back of a pig's neck (G.S.).
Use unknown (T.H., G.S.).

Juncus tenuis Willd. var. *platycaulos* (H.B.K.)

Buchenau

Species is North American, spread to South America, Europe, Australia, N. Zealand.

Yanacona, 3750 m. In fallow and cultivated fields along old road across moist pampa.

caballuq muchun (Qu. from Sp., *caballuq*, 'horse's'; *muchun*, 'nape of neck') [D1617]

totoro (Qu.) (B.G.)

Use unknown (B.G., G.P.).

Luzula racemosa Desv.

Colombia to Chile.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

q'umu q'umu (Qu., *q'umu*, 'bent over') (U.I.) [D1561, D1646]

ichu ichu (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) [D1646]

Name unknown (G.A.) [D1646]

Sold by local vendors in Chinchoro Sunday market. The flower is used to make a tea for cough (G.A., G.S.), for sideache (Sp., *costado*) (B.G.), and for backache (U.I.).

KRAMERIACEAE

Krameria lappacea (Dombey) Burdet & Simpson
Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Herb on somewhat dry slope with large rocks.

chinchamali (Qu.) (G.P., B.Q.) [K242]

pinku pinku (Qu.) alternate name (T.H.) [K242]

Woody stems of this plant are sold in the Chincherö Sunday market for women's use to induce menstrual bleeding (B.Q.). The roots provide a dye (G.P.); if *nogal* (Sp., *Juglans neotropica*) is overdyed with *chinchamali*, the brown takes on a rosy hue (T.H.). Our dye experiments with this plant produced a series of rose to tan colors.

LABIATAE

Hedeoma mandonianum Wedd.

Andes of Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Low herb on rock at place called *Masuk'ayuq* and other areas on steep Antakillqa hillside.

pampa khuñuqa (Qu.) (B.G., L.P., G.S.) [D1538, D1689]

Name unknown (T.L.) [F300]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1689]

The whole plant is boiled to make a tea (L.P.) for stomachache (B.G., T.L.).

Grazed by animals on pampas (G.S.).

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Steep rocky slopes, moist cliff among mosses.

Name and use not recorded [K229]

Lamium amplexicaule L.

Widespread temperate weed, naturalized from Europe.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m.

corbojo (Qu., from Sp.) [K218]

Use unknown (O.H.).

Lepechinia floribunda (Benth.) Epling

Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Somewhat dry slopes with large rocks.

ásul ñuqchu (Qu. from Sp., *azul*, 'blue') [K259]

Urquillos, approx. 3100 m. Along road at place called Erapata.

sach'a salvia (Qu., *sach'a*, 'tree'; Sp., *salvia*) suggested name (S.J., G.S.) [F327]

Use unknown (S.J., G.P., G.S.).

Lepechinia meyenii (Walp.) Epling

Peru to Argentina.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Fallow field on moist pampa.

Taucca, 4050 m. Disturbed soil near brook in community center.

salvia (Sp.) [D1581, D1622]

Consumed as a tea, for breakfast (M.H.), or to treat intestinal blockage (Sp., *cólicos*) (G.S.) or stomachache (B.G.).

Minthostachys glabrescens (Benth.) Epling

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Steep rocky slopes along stream in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall.

muña (Qu.) [D1476]

Used as a fragrant herb in soups or lunch plates (G.S.).

Salvia dombeyi Epling

Andes of Peru and Bolivia.

Ch'usu, 3800 m. Tall herb near edge of stream.

ñuqchu (Qu.) [K278]

This species of *Salvia* is cultivated, although this individual plant was no longer cared for. The plant with its showy, red flowers is wound around the arms of the figure of Christ for the Holy Week processions (T.H.).

Salvia oppositiflora Ruiz & Pavón

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3600–3700 m. Shrub along trail.

salvia ñuqchu (Qu., from Sp., *salvia*, 'sage') (G.P.) [D1436]

puka ñuqchu (Qu., *puka*, 'red') (G.S.) [D1436, D1442]

saraq ñuqchu (Qu., *saraq*, 'devil's') (G.P.) [D1442]

Use unknown (G.S., G.P.).

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Erect herb on dry hillside.

ñuqchu (Qu.) (C.R.) [K310]

During Holy Week, the red flowers are gathered by children and thrown on the figure of Christ in processions to represent his blood. The streets of Cusco are red with corollae of *Salvia oppositiflora* thrown to the figure from balconies during processions of the fiesta of Corpus.

Salvia rhombifolia Ruiz & Pavón

Central and southern Peru.

Pirqa Kachun, 3750 m. Herb in packed soil in old field.

ñuqchu (Qu.) (G.S.) [K294]

yerba de cancer (Sp., 'herb for sores') alternate name (C.R.) [K294]

Use unknown (C.R., G.S.).

Salvia sarmentosa Epling

Peru and Chile.

Cuper, 3700 m. Shrub along trail.

ásul ñuqchu (Qu. from Sp., *azul*, 'blue') [D1435]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Salvia verbenacea L.

Native of Europe and North Africa. Naturalized in Peru, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb at edge of field.

alosima (from Sp., *alhucema*, 'lavender,' *Lavandula* sp.) possible name (G.S.) [D1605]

yerba de cancer (Sp., 'herb for sores') possible name (N.C., B.G.) [D1605]

Plant is a 'mint' but not used (G.S.).

Satureja boliviiana (Benth.) Brig.

Peru to Argentina.

Yanacona, 3810 m. Shrub on rock outcrop called Sakarara below Albergue.

khuñuqa (Qu.) [D1400]

Tea made from the leaves is drunk for stomachaches (G.P.) or colds (G.S.).

Crushing the leaves and sniffing them reportedly is also helpful for colds (G.S.).

Fresh herb is used in cooking *sopa de ch'uñu* (soup made from freeze-dried potatoes) (N.C.). Along with *ichu* (*Festuca* spp.), this plant is placed in large quantities with potatoes during storage in order to protect them from insects which are repelled by the odor (N.C.). Similar to *muña* (Qu.) (Au.Q., G.S.).

Cuper, approx. 3750 m. Fragrant shrub along trail in place called Wayraq Punku.

khuñuqa (Qu.) [F260]

To store *oca* or potatoes, spread *khuñuqa* on the ground, then put the tubers on top of it before covering with *ichu*. *Khuñuqa* is said to repel worms (Sp., *gusanos*). Used especially with *oca*, which are particularly subject to worm attack. Also used to make tea for *resfriados* (Sp., 'colds'), as is *muña*

(Qu., *Minthostachys glabrescens*).

Muña is used in soups, but *khuñuqa* is not.

Stachys aperta Epling

Central and southern Peru.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb near albergue in community center.

Cuper, 3800 m. Herb along trail.

yerba de cancer (Sp., 'herb for sores'; pronunciation varies to *yawar kan-sir*) [D1444, D1676]

As a tea, this is a useful treatment for those who have drunk too much *tragó* (Sp., 'cane alcohol') and for *inflamación* (Sp.) (B.G.). Leaves are steeped with milk and applied to surface ulcers (G.S.), and used to wash out wounds (Qu., *khiri*) and sores (G.A.). Also used for mate (G.P.). No Quechua name was reported.

LEGUMINOSAE

Adesmia miraflorensis E. A. Remy

Peru and Bolivia to Patagonia.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Subshrub on lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use unknown (B.G., G.S.) [D1506]

Adesmia muricata (Jacq.) DC. var. *muricata*

Peru south to Chile and Patagonia; eastern Brazil.

Pirqa Kachun, approx. 3800 m. Spreading vine on hillside.

Name unknown [F323]

Used to treat illnesses of livestock (G.S.).

Astragalus garbancillo Cav.

Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Common weedy shrub in open fields and on hedgerows along trail immediately above community.

q'ira (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1358]

Boiled with cane alcohol and rubbed on the legs to relieve pain (G.P.).

Astragalus uniflorus DC.

Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Spreading herb forming low dense mats on steep rocky slopes above community.

tarwi tarwi (Qu.) possible name (G.S.) [D1518]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1518, D1568]

hang'as (Qu.) (M.H.) [D1568]

Eaten by sheep (M.H.).

Astragalus weddellianus (Kuntze) I. M. Johnston
Cusco, Puno to Tucumán and Catamarca
of Argentina.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb forming tufts on
steep rocky slopes above community.

waña husqa (Qu., *waña*, 'small in stature')
(L.H.) [D1551]

Useful to treat sprained or twisted ankles
(*chaki q'imukaq*, Qu.) (L.H.). This
plant is called *q'ira* in the central
communities of Chinchoro, but is
called *husqa* in Taucca (L.H., G.S.).

Cologania pulchella H.B.K.

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3100 m. Plant vining on shrubs in
moist maize garden.

wilk'u (Qu.) [K257]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Crotalaria incana Ruiz & Pavón

Probably native to Neotropics; now
throughout tropical and subtropical re-
gions.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Herb spreading to erect
among large rocks on somewhat dry slope
in quebrada.

alfalfa (Sp.) possible name (G.P.) [K255]

ch'ullkus (Qu.) possible name
(T.H.) [K255]

Use unknown (T.H., G.P.).

Urquillos, 3100 m. Spreading woody herb on
steep hillside above town.

Name and use not recorded [F325]

Dalea exilis DC.

Peru.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Herb on lower slopes
of Antakillqa hillside.

husqa (Qu.) [K246]

qhishwa pimpinilla (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm
area'; Sp., *pimpinela*, 'burnet') alter-
nate name (Am.Q., G.S.) [K246]

pavitos (Qu.) (B.G.) [K246]

Twists and sprains are treated with a
poultice made of the young plant to-
gether with wheat flour and other
plants: *ch'iri ch'iri* (*Grindelia boli-
viana*), leaves of *ch'ilka* (*Baccharis
latifolia*), *yawar ch'unqa* (various
spp.), *puma tanqa* (*Azorella multi-
fida*) (P.P.). Use unknown (Am.Q.,
B.G., G.S.).

Dalea pazensis Rusby

Peru and Bolivia.

Perga Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Erect herb along
trail.

husqa [K309b]

pampa husqa (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open space';
also 'low-growing') [K309b]

Used for a warm (not hot) bath (C.R.).

Dalea smithii (J.F. Macbr.) J.F. Macbr.

Southern Peru.

Urquillos, approx. 3100 m. Erect herb along
road at place called Erapata.

binbinilla (Qu., from Sp. *pimpinela*, 'bur-
net') [F326]

Drunk in tea.

Lathyrus longipes Philippi

Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Climbing, twining vine
along trail and at place called Chaqch-
akillaychimpa and other areas of steep
rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

albergascha (Qu., from Sp. *arvejas*, 'peas';
Qu., -cha, 'little') [F288A]

pavitos (Qu.) (G.A., B.G., G.P.) [D1439,
D1643]

hatun pawitus (Qu., *hatun*, 'big') (N.C.,
B.G.) [D1643]

pampa pavitos (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open
space'; also 'low-growing') (L.P.)
[D1695]

puna pawituscha (Qu., *puna*, 'high area';
-cha, 'little') alternate name [F288A]

puna pimpinilla (Qu., *puna*, 'high area'; from
Sp. *pimpinela*, 'burnet') [F288A]

The plant is steeped to make a tea to treat
ailments such as 'black cough' (Qu.,
yana ukhun), a child's ailment which
causes them to hunch over (G.A.,
B.G.). The flowers are ornamental
(L.P.). Use unknown (T.L.). Plant
(D1439) has no use and is the 'same'
as D1438 (*Vicia andicola*) (G.P.).

Lupinus aff. hornemanii Agardh

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3500–3800 m. Woody-based shrub on
steep, rocky, grassy, somewhat scrubby
slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

hang'as (Qu.) (N.C., B.G., G.S.) [D1433]

macho tarwi (Sp., *macho*, 'male'; Qu., *tar-
wi*, 'lupine') (G.P.) [D1670]

This plant is recognized in Chinchoro as
a feral form of *tarwi* (Qu., *Lupinus*

mutabilis). Leaves are useful to treat sprained ankles (N.C., B.G.). Use unknown (G.P., L.P., G.S.).

***Lupinus mutabilis* Sweet**

Cultivated from Colombia to Bolivia. Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herb cultivated for edible seeds in fields next to Lake Piuray. *ruyaq tarwi* (Qu., *ruyaq*, 'white'; pronunciation varies to *tarwi*) [K151] Flowers white. Has a better taste (more 'sweet,' Qu., *k'ayna*) than *ásul tarwi* (K152) (Jo.C.). To be edible, seed must be detoxified by soaking in water for one day, then boiling for one hour, then soaking for six more days (Jo.C.). This variety is planted in September, harvested in June (Jo.C.). Seed for this crop was purchased in Cusco and came from Paucartambo (Jo.C.). The seed harvested from this variety brings a higher price in Cusco than that of *ásul tarwi* (K152) (Jo.C.).

tarwi (Qu.) [K152]

ásul tarwi (Qu. from Sp., *azul*, 'blue') [K152]

Flowers blue. To be edible, seed must be detoxified by soaking in water for one day, then boiling for one hour, then soaking for ten more days (Jo.C.). This variety, like *ruyaq tarwi*, is planted in September, harvested in June (Jo.C.).

Seeds of *Lupinus mutabilis* (Qu., *tarwi*) contain high levels of quinolizidine alkaloids which are removed in the process of soaking, boiling, and further soaking described above. The seeds are then peeled and eaten raw, or cooked as an ingredient in soups or stews. *Yuraq tarwi* (K151), a cultivar with white flowers, was recognized as being sweeter (Qu., *k'ayna*) than the blue-flowered cultivar (K152), requiring less processing, and selling for a higher price in Cusco. Both crops are planted in September and harvested in June.

***Lupinus prostratus* Agardh**

Peru (Junín).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes above community.

tarwi tarwi (Qu., *tarwi*, *Lupinus mutabilis*) (M.T.) [D1567]

hanq'as (Qu.) possible name (G.S.) [D1567]

Use unknown (G.S., M.T.). G.S. noted that although the Taucca name *tarwi*

tarwi seemed logical to him, he had never heard it before and felt that *hanq'as* would also be a logical name.

***Lupinus aff. prostratus* Agardh**

Peru (Junín).

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb on summit of Antaki-llqa hill.

hanq'as (Qu.) [D1723]

Use unknown (L.P.).

Taucca, 5000 m. Low spreading herb along trail in puna.

pampa hanq'as (Qu., *pampa*, 'low-growing') [F360]

Plant has no use (E.C., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.).

***Medicago hispida* Gaertner**

Introduced weed, native of Europe.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Low herb in old field along brook below Chinchero ruins.

trebol (Sp., 'clover') [K115]

The plant has no use or Quechua name (T.H., G.S.).

***Medicago lupulina* L.**

Introduced weed, native of Europe.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb from stout roots in old field along brook below Chinchero ruins.

falso alfalfa (local Sp., 'false alfalfa') (G.S.) [K122]

alfalfa (Sp.) (T.H.) [K122]

Use unknown (T.H., G.S.).

***Medicago sativa* L.**

Introduced weed, native of Europe.

Cuper, 3300 m. Herb on side of small maize field on quebrada floor.

alfa alfa (Qu., from Sp. 'alfalfa') [D1760]

Use unknown (G.P.).

***Melilotus indica* (L.) All.**

Cosmopolitan weed, native of Europe.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Herb at edge of small potato field on lightly grazed slopes above Puqupuq waterfall.

alfa (Qu., from Sp. 'alfalfa') [D1505]

alfa alfa (Qu., from Sp. 'alfalfa') [D1505]

alfalfa falsa (Sp., 'false alfalfa') [D1505]

Eaten by animals (G.S.).

***Phaseolus augustii* Harms**

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3100 m. Wild vine in small moist maize field in quebrada.

willk'u (Qu., 'vine') (P.P.) [K254]

ambar ambar (Qu., from Sp. *ambar*, 'amber') (P.P.) [K254]
wihuhu (Qu., from Sp. *bejuco*, 'vine') (Am.Q.) [K254]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [K254]

A troublesome weed that, as P.P. described it, '*mata maíz y pais*' (Sp., 'kills maize and country'). The plant is said to be able to kill a tree by strangling it (P.P., Am.Q.).

Pisum sativum L.

Introduced crop plant, native to Europe or Near East.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Cultivated in fields next to Lake Piuray.

albergas blancas (local Sp., *arvejas*, 'peas'; *blancas*, 'white') [K164]

albergas rojas (local Sp., *arvejas*, 'peas'; *rojas*, 'red') [K165]

Varieties distinguished by flower color: white (*blancas*) and red (*rojas*). Although J.C. obtained the seed for both crops from his family, rather than purchasing it, he noted that *albergas rojas* were an 'old' (Sp., *antiguo*) traditional variety. The seeds of the newer variety, *albergas blancas*, are larger and more prolific than those of *albergas rojas*.

Psoralea pubescens Pers.

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Woody shrub at edge of small potato field on lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

wallwa (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1501]

ñuñumiya (Qu., *ñuñu*, 'breast,' 'milk') (A.Ca., A.Co.) [D1501]

Useful only as fuel (A.Ca., A.Co., G.S.).

Senna versicolor (Vog.) Irwin & Barneby

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3810 m. Shrub along trailside, often in hedgerows, above Chinchero center.

muthuy (Qu.) [D1365]

This common plant has a wide variety of uses. Juice squeezed from the plant into washwater is used to wash hair in the morning (N.C.). A poultice of *muthuy* together with the spines of *k'aqla uchu uchu* (Qu., a cactus, cf. *Opuntia*) is used to treat a toothache (N.C.). If you have been passed over by the wind, burn a little *muthuy* and rub it on your face (G.P.).

Children are bathed in water containing fresh leaves of *muthuy* to fight fever.

Spartium junceum L.

Introduced. Native to Mediterranean region.

Cuper, 3810 m. Shrub along trailside, often in hedgerows, above Chinchero center.

retama (Sp.) [D1339]

Flowers are rubbed together and added to maize beer (Sp., *chicha*) to make it more intoxicating (G.P.). Plant has no Quechua name.

Trifolium amabile H.B.K. var. **amabile**

Mexico to Patagonia.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Herb at edge of potato field on lightly grazed steep rocky slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb from deep taproot on dry steep rocky pastured slope facing Chinchero ruins.

layu (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1499, K124]

layu layu (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1499]

Used as fodder (T.H., G.S.) and as tea (G.S.). Use unknown (G.P.).

Trifolium amabile H.B.K. var. **pentlandii** Ball

Peru.

Taucca, 4000–4280 m. Above community.

layu (Qu.) [K228]

Use unknown (T.H.).

Vicia andicola H.B.K.

Andes, Venezuela to Peru.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. Herb in moist soil near Ashñapuquio spring (D1612).

Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Climbing herb on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside (D1684, D1666) and in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall (D1469).

pavitos (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) [D1612, D1666]

pawituscha (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1666]

puna pavitos (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1469]

pampa pavitos (Qu.) (G.S., L.P.) [D1612, D1684]

uña pawituscha (Qu., *uña*, 'little') (B.G.) [D1684]

pavititos (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1438, D1666]

Taken as a tea for cough (B.G., L.P., G.S.).

Leaves and stem can be chewed like coca (B.G.). G.P. commented that the plant is of no use, and that D1438 was the same as D1439 (*Lathyrus longipes*).

***Vicia faba* L.**

Introduced crop plant, probably native to Southwest Asia.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herb cultivated in fields next to Lake Piuray.

habas blancas (Sp., *habas*, 'favas'; *blanca*, 'white') [K159]

Flowers white. Stems and fruits white (Jo.C.).

puka habas (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; local Sp., *habas*, 'favas') [K160]

Flowers white. Stem and fruits red (Jo.C.).

q'umir habas (Qu., *q'umir*, 'green'; local Sp., *habas*, 'favas') (Jo.C.) [K162]

Flowers white.

puquchun habas (Qu., *puquchun*, 'ripen!'; local Sp., *habas*, 'favas') [K166]

Flowers white. This variety produces greater quantity of large seeds (Jo.C.).

paluqu habas (Qu.; local Sp., *habas*, 'favas') (G.P.) [K167]

Flowers white. Plants shorter in stature than most other varieties.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb cultivated in field on trailside.

habas (Sp., 'favas') [D1366]

This variety is planted after first heavy rain in November, harvested in May (G.P.).

Ayllu Punqu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Cultivated herb in fields in terraced, irrigated fields next to Lake Piuray.

q'umir habas (Qu., *q'umir*, 'green'; Sp., *habas*, 'favas') [K266]

Flowers cream.

Although an introduced cultigen, some quantity of *Vicia faba* is planted by all residents of Chinchero. Fresh *habas* are eaten in a variety of ways, including soups, stews, and mixed vegetable dishes. *Habas* are also dried for long-term storage, then eaten either after roasting over the fire in a ceramic "toasting pot" (Sp., *tostadera*) or after soaking and boiling, a form called *phuspha* (Qu.). Both forms are conveniently portable, wrapped in a small cloth (Qu., *unkhuña*) made for that purpose, and are often taken to eat while in the fields, walking, or traveling. As are tubers and maize kernels, *habas* are always peeled before eating. *Habas* are harvested (and dried if desired) as whole plants. Once dry, only the seeds are stored.

***Vicia graminea* Sm.**

Mexico to Patagonia.

Cuper, approx. 3700 m. Vining herb on steep

pastured slopes of Antakillqa hillside, at place called Chaqchakillaychimpa.

puna pimpinilla (Qu., *puna*, 'high area'; from Sp. *pimpinela*, 'burnet') [F288B]

albergascha (Qu., from Sp. *arvejas*, 'peas') [F288B]

puna pawituscha (Qu.) alternate name [F288B]

pavitos [of some kind] suggested name [F272B]

Use unknown (T.L.).

LEMNACEAE

***Lemna gibba* L.**

Widely distributed in both hemispheres.

Ayllu Punqu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Aquatic herb floating on shallow pools on terraced, irrigated area next to Lake Piuray.

Name and use unknown (T.H., G.S.) [K270A]

***Lemna minuscula* Herter**

Widely distributed in New World.

Ayllu Punqu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Aquatic herb floating on shallow pools on terraced, irrigated area next to Lake Piuray.

Name and use unknown (T.H., G.S.) [K270B]

LILIACEAE

***Anthericum ecremorrhizum* Ruiz & Pavón**

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3840 m. Herb on rock ledge (K143), on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside (D1667), and on bank above Puqupuq waterfall (D1743).

khuchi khuchi (Qu., *khuchi*, 'pig') (S.J., G.P.) [D1667, D1743]

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') (N.C., B.G., G.S.) [D1667, D1743]

Name and use not recorded [K143]

People play with the little roots of this plant and call them 'pigs' (S.J.). Use unknown (N.C., B.G., G.P., G.S.).

***Anthericum herreræ* Killip**

Department of Cusco, Peru.

Yanacona, 3750–3800 m. In fallow fields and at place called Q'allas.

khuchi khuchi (Qu., *khuchi*, 'pig') (G.S.) [D1595]

Name unknown (M.H.) [D1595]

Name and use unknown [F257B]

The roots are said to resemble little pigs

being nursed by their mother (G.S.).
Plant is eaten by sheep (M.H.).

Nothoscordum andicola Kunth

Peru to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb in cracks of large eroded rock outcrop called Maranqaqa in Inca ruins.

phuya phuya (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1389]

ch'ullkus (Qu.) alternate name (U.I., Al.Q.) [D1389]

pampa ch'ullku (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1389]

Roots are chopped and used like onions in cooking; people in Chacan (Calca) eat them frequently (G.P., Al.Q., G.S., U.I.). Bulb has strong odor of onion.

Nothoscordum fisticle J. F. Macbr.

Southern Peru.

Yanacona, Wachuna (above Rajchi), 3750–3800 m. Low herb on moist pampa of fallow and cultivated fields.

puya puya (Qu.) [D1593, D1621]

A small variety (G.S.). Plant has no use (B.G., G.S.).

LINACEAE

Linum oligophyllum Willd.

Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3360–3800 m. Short shrub along trail (D1430); low herb among grasses on steep slope at Puqpuq waterfall (D1800).

lluq'i lлуq'i (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1430]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1430]

Name and use not recorded [D1800]

The entire plant is ground up and applied topically for back pain (G.P.).

LOASACEAE

Caiophora cirsifolia Presl

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock.
puka t'ika khisa (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ika*, 'flower'; *khisa*, 'nettle') (N.C., A.Co.) [D1390]

The flower is made into a tea with other *ortigas* (Sp., 'nettles') as a treatment for measles (N.C.). The plant is rubbed on the head for headache.

Caiophora rosulata (Wedd.) Urban & Gilg

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb on summit of Antaki-llqa hill.

puka t'ikaq khisa (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ikaq*, 'flowered'; *khisa*, 'nettle') (G.A., L.P.) [D1706]

chunchu khisa (Qu., *chunchu*, 'jungle native') alternate name (B.G.) [D1706]

The plant is drunk as a tea (L.P.) for headache (G.A.). Tea made from the flower of this plant is drunk for ailments of the side (Sp., *costado*) (B.G.).

Caiophora stenocarpa Urban & Gilg

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3370–3400 m., 3750 m. Herb on steep grazed rocky slopes, and vining among shrubby weeds on large sculptured rock outcrop called Chinkana.

puka t'ikayuq khisa (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ikayuq*, 'flowered'; *khisa*, 'nettle') [D1736]

puka t'ikaq khisan-china (Qu., *china*, 'female') [F265]

Name and use not recorded [D1779]

Flower used to make a purely cool (Sp., *fresco*) tea (S.J.). Use unknown (G.S.). D1736 said by G.S. to be a yellow-flowered class of 'red-flowered nettle' (Qu., *puka t'ikayuq khisa*). F265 said by G.S. to have no use, and to be female (Qu., *china*) because of its small flowers, hairs which are only mildly urticating, and vining rather than erect habit.

Loasa cuzcoensis Killip

Southern Peru (Department of Cusco).

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb on rock wall near Albergue.

angel tawna (Sp.; Qu., *tawna*, 'cane') [D1673]

angel tawnin (Sp.; Qu., *tawnin*, 'cane') [D1673]

The entire plant is boiled as a tea to cure kidney ailments (G.S.) or made into a tea given to children (G.A.). It is also a cure for ailments of the side (Sp., *costado*) (N.C., B.G.).

Mentzelia fendleriana Urban & Gilg

Venezuela south to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Among large rocks on somewhat dry quebrada slope.

Urquillos, 3100 m. Along road at place called Erapata.

ayaq t'ikan (Qu., *ayaq*, 'corpse's'; *t'ikan*, 'flower') (S.J., G.S.) [F328]

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K239]

Similar plant in lowlands is called *plancha plancha* (Sp., *plancha*, 'press') because its leaves stick to your pants (Am.Q., G.S.). Similar to *kiku* (Qu.) (B.G.). Use unknown (S.J., G.S.).

LOGANIACEAE

Buddleja coriacea Remy

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Tree around houses in community.

puna kiswar (Qu.) [D1576]

This tree is encouraged and protected for its decorative value and use as wood for fires and construction (L.H., M.H., G.S.).

Buddleja incana Ruiz & Pavón

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. Tree in house courtyard.

kiswar (Qu.) [F372]

This tree is planted from cuttings; it grows very fast, and can be cut every two years for construction uses (M.C.).

MALVACEAE

Acaulimalva engleriana (Ulbrich) Krapov.

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3700–3800 m. At edges of potato fields and in fallow fields on hillsides called *Llaqtak'ata*.

altea (from Spanish, 'Malva sp.') [F368]

Only the 'skin' (Qu., *qhara*, 'epidermis') of the roots is boiled to make a cool (Sp., *fresco*) tea to treat illnesses of heat (Sp., *calor*). The pith, which is said to be hot, is thrown away. Tea is also made with ground *habas* (*Vicia faba*).

Acaulimalva nubigena (Walp.) Krapov.

Peru to Argentina.

Taucca, 4000 m. Low herb in plowed field in puna.

Name and use unknown [F371]

Acaulimalva aff. rauhii (Hochr.) Krapov.

Peru (Junín, La Libertad and Cusco).

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

altea (from Spanish, 'Malva sp.') [F287]

Only the skin (Qu., *qhara*, 'epidermis') of the roots is boiled to make a cool (Sp., *fresco*) tea to treat illnesses of

heat (Sp., *calor*). The pith, which is said to be hot, is thrown away. Tea is also made with ground *habas* (*Vicia faba*).

Malva parviflora L.

Cosmopolitan weed.

Cuper, 3800 m. Weedy herb in rich disturbed soil of old pigyard in courtyard of informant.

malvas (local Sp., *malva*, 'mallow') [K206]

To treat liver problems and yellow fever, a rag is soaked in *malvas* extract and tied around the stomach (G.P.).

Nototriche aff. aristata A. W. Hill

Peru.

Taucca, 4200–4500 m. Locally common in small canyons and very wet areas.

Name and use unknown [F309]

Nototriche aff. epileuca A.W. Hill

Known from Departments of Cusco and Ancash, Peru.

Taucca, 5000 m. Low herb along trail in puna, near pass between Taucca and Calca.

altea (Sp., 'Malva sp.') [F362]

Use unknown (E.C., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.).

Nototriche longirostris (Wedd.) A. W. Hill

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050 m. Herb in wet soil along brook around community.

Name and use unknown (M.H., G.S.) [D1583]

Use limited to forage for sheep and llamas (M.H.). Similar to *akakapisu* (Qu.) but lacks the characteristic smell of excrement (G.S.).

Nototriche aff. pearcei (E. G. Baker) A.W. Hill

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 4500 m. Low herb on slopes and on flat area on summit of Antakillqa hillside.

turphuy (Qu.) (G.P., L.P.) [D1725, F201]

turpay (Qu.) (G.S.) [F277, F286]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1725]

Used to treat pain of kidneys and of the area around the waist (L.P.). Whole plant used to make a tea to treat cough (G.S.).

Urocarpidium shepardae (Johnston) Krapov.

Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3800 m. Weedy herb in rich disturbed

soil of old pigyard in courtyard of informant.

ruphu (Qu.) [K205]

Use limited to forage for pigs and other animals (G.P.).

Urocarpidium aff. shepardae (Johnston) Krapov.

Cusco, Peru.

Cuper, 3800 m. Weedy herb in rich disturbed soil of old pigyard in courtyard of informant.

ruphu (Qu.) [K207]

frutilla (Sp., 'strawberry') possible name (T.H.) [K207]

Use limited to forage for pigs and other animals (G.P.).

MELASTOMATACEAE

Brachyotum grisebachii Cogn.

Peru.

Cuper, altitude unknown. Steep slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

sangra sangra (Qu.) [F299]

No use recorded.

Brachyotum naudinii Triana

Peru.

Cuper, 4000–4400 m. Woody shrub on slopes of Antakillqa hillside, place called K'inqu.

Plant grows almost to summit of hill.

masuk'a (Qu.) [F355]

No use except as firewood (S.L., T.L., G.S.)

MYRTACEAE

Eucalyptus globulus Labill.

Native of Australia. Introduced and widely planted in Latin America.

Cuper, 3810 m. Tree along trail.

eucalipto (Sp.), *eucalistu* (Qu.) [D1345]

Leaves are made into a tea for chest congestions (G.P.). The wood is used for construction, and the leaves and wood for fuel. Possibly used as a dye plant (G.A.). Seed capsules are sold in the Chincherö Sunday market to make tea to treat colds.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Colignonia weberbaueri Heimerl

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3810 m. Small tree by trailside.

sach'a paragay (Qu., *sach'a*, 'tree'; *paragay*, a kind of maize having a white root) [D1363]

The entire plant is lightly boiled and used to wash hair, especially by women (L.P.).

Mirabilis prostrata (Ruiz & Pavón) Heimerl

Ecuador to Chile.

Cuper, 3100–3450 m. Herb at edge of maize plot (D1741), and in shade of shrubs in quebrada (K245).

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., S.J., P.P., G.S.) [D1741, K245]

manka p'aki (Qu., *manka*, 'pot'; *p'aki*, 'break') possible name (B.G.) [K245]

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb at edge of potato plot along stream.

Name and use unknown (B.G., P.P., G.S.) [K134]

Similar to *muqu muqu* (Qu., *muqu*, 'knot'), which grows at lower altitudes, in its knotted stem; the entire *muqu muqu* plant is boiled to make a bath to treat fever (Am.Q., G.S.).

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium denticulatum Ruiz & Pavón

Ecuador to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3600 m. Herb in moist fen (D1406).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes (D1520) and in moist soil along brook (D1586).

Yanacona, 3800 m. Herb on floating island of *Scirpus californicus* (D1640).

yawar ch'unqa (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (M.H., G.P.) [D1406, D1586, D1640]

mayu yawar ch'unqa (Qu., *mayu*, 'running water'; *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (L.H., M.H., G.S.) [D1520, D1586]

duraznillo (Sp., 'little peach') (B.G.) [D1640]

Although the name *yawar ch'unqa* is usually given to plants used to treat wounds, no use was known for this plant (G.P., L.H., M.H.). The plant is drunk as a tea (B.G.), made from the cortex (Sp., *cascara*) of the root (G.S.).

Fuchsia apetala Ruiz & Pavón

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–4500 m. Lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall and on summit of Antakillqa hill.

chhilin campanilla (Qu., *chhilin* is an on-

omotopoeia for the sound of a bell; Sp., *campanilla*, 'little bell') (G.A., B.G., L.P., G.S.) [D1509, D1704]
frutilla frutilla (Qu. from Sp., *frutilla*, 'strawberry') name given by children (A.Co., G.S.) [D1509]

The sweet red fruit is eaten by shepherd children (G.A., A.Co., B.G., L.P., G.S.); some of them liken it to a strawberry (A.Co., G.S.).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

waysillu (Qu.) [D1516]

chhilin campanilla (Qu., *chhilin* is an onomatopoeia for the sound of a bell; Sp., *campanilla*, 'little bell') (G.S.) [D1509, D1704]

Use unknown (L.H.). Fruit is eaten (G.S.).

***Fuchsia boliviiana* Carr.**

Native from southern Peru to northern Argentina; introduced and naturalized in Colombia and Venezuela and elsewhere.

Cuper, 3100 m. Moist maize plot in quebrada.

campanilla (Sp., 'little bell') [K249]

Use unknown (G.P.).

***Oenothera multicaulis* Ruiz & Pavón**

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock.

yawarch'unga (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (G.P., G.S.) [D1377]

ghillu t'ika yawar ch'unqa (Qu., *ghillu*, 'yellow'; *t'ika*, 'flower'; *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (N.C.) [D1377]

The leaf is used to cure cuts and wounds (G.P.); it is ground and used as a poultice (G.S.). The root is used to make a tea for *inflamación* (Sp.) and drunkenness (N.C.), using only the outside layer (G.S.).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

yawar ch'unqa de las punas (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck'; Sp., 'of the puna') (G.S.) [D1519]

Although the name *yawar ch'unqa* is usually given to plants used to treat wounds, no use was known for this plant.

***Oenothera rosea* L'Her. ex Aiton**

Southwestern United States to Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3300–3500 m. Lightly grazed slopes on edge of potato plot (D1504) and in old rocky field by brook (D1817).

yawar ch'unqa (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') (G.S.) [D1504]

Name and use unknown (A.Co.) [D1504]
verbena (Sp.) (B.G.) [D1817]

The name *yawar ch'unqa* is given to plants used to treat wounds; this plant (D1504) was said by G.S. to be a feral male form. Used as an external wash for headache (B.G.).

***Oenothera versicolor* Lehm.**

Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 3900–4050. Around community and on edge of *Ullucus* field.

saya *saya* (Qu., *saya*, 'upright') (L.H.) [D1582, K179]

uqi qhura (Qu., *uqi*, 'gray'; *qhura*, 'herb') (M.H.) [D1582]

Name and use unknown (B.G., G.S.) [D1582, K179]

Use unknown (L.H.). In the family of *lakre* (*lakre* (Qu.); a smaller version grows at higher elevations (G.S.). Sheep and burros eat it (M.H.).

ORCHIDACEAE

***Aa matthewsii* Reichb. f.**

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') [D1532]

Use unknown (L.H., G.S.).

***Altensteinia elliptica* C. Schweinf.**

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3600 m. Lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall and in thin soil on steep rock face.

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') [D1653]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1511]

No use known for this plant, the male (Sp., *macho*) form of D1714 (*Valeriana coarctata*) (G.P.).

***Altensteinia fimbriata* H.B.K.**

Colombia to Bolivia.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Common in pockets of soil on large sculptured rock outcrop called Chinkana.

Name and use unknown [F347]

***Chloraea reticulata* Schltr.**

Southern Peru to Argentina.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Terrestrial orchid on lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall.

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') possible name [D1507]
khuchi khuchi (Qu., *khuchi*, 'pig') possible name [D1507]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Chloraea undulata Raimondi ex Colunga
Central, western and southern Peru.
Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Terrestrial orchid on somewhat dry rocky slope along trail.
Name and use unknown (G.P.) [K240]

Cf. Chloraea sp.
Yanacona, 3750 m. Place called Q'allas.
Name and use unknown [F257A]
Plant was not known by anyone.

Epidendrum aff. **densifolium** Kränzlin
Peruvian Andes.
Cuper, 3330–3600 m. Terrestrial orchid on steep side hill and on wet rocks by brook.
kiyawcha, urqu kiyawcha (Qu., *urqu*, 'male') [D1450]
Name and use not recorded [D1804]
This variety was said to be male (Sp., *macho*; Qu., *urqu*) (S.J., G.S.). The female (Sp., *hembra*) form is drunk for thirst (S.J.). The juice of the stem can be sucked like that of maize stalks (locally called *caña*, Sp.), but is a little bitter (Au.Q.).

Malaxis *excavata* (Lindley) Kuntze
Mexico to Argentina.
Cuper, 3500–3700 m. Herb under grass on steep slope of Antakillqa hillside.
yerba de billarga (Sp., *yerba*, 'herb') (P.P.) [K290]
sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') (Am.Q., G.S.) [K290]
llanten llanten (Qu. from Sp., *llanten*, *Plantago* spp.) (B.G.) [K290]
Used to wash the backs of horses to cure saddlesores (P.P.). Use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., G.S.) or forgotten (S.J., C.R.).

Masdevallia sp.
Cuper, altitude unknown. Low herb tangled with fern and lycopodium.
Name and use unknown [F273]

Oncidium aff. **aureum** Lindley
Ecuador to Bolivia.
Cuper, 3600 m. Sterile terrestrial orchid on steep side hill.
kiyawcha (Qu.) (N.C., G.P., Au.Q.) D1449]

kawchi kawchi (Qu.) (A.Co.) [D1449]
This plant is a female (Sp., *hembra*) form; the pseudobulbs are good to eat for thirst when climbing the hillside where the plant grows; they are quite sweet, especially if put in the sun for a time before eating (A.Co., N.C., G.P., Au.Q.).

OXALIDACEAE

Hypseocharis bilobata Killip vel aff.
Southern Peru (Department of Cusco).
Cuper, 3810 m. Along trail.
lomo lomo (Qu.) [D1361]

There are multiple uses for the root boiled into tea: for stomachache (G.P.); for cough (E.C.); for constipation (G.A.); and as a tonic, after removing the epidermis of the root.

Oxalis peduncularis H.B.K. var. **pilosa** Hieron.
Cusco, Peru.
Cuper, 3700 m. Herb on steep bank.
ch'ullkus (Qu.) [D1412]
inca ch'ullkus (Qu.) [D1412]
Yanacona, 3750 m. Large sculptured rock outcrop called Chinkana.
inca chullqu (Qu.) [F262]
Like all *ch'ullkus*, this plant tastes somewhat bitter (Qu., *kaqki*) (G.S.). The stem and leaves are eaten by shepherds and young children (G.P., G.S.). The plant is cool (Sp., *fresco*) and its juice is used as a gargle to treat tonsillitis (Sp., *amigdalitis*) (G.S.).

Oxalis petrophila Knuth
Peruvian Andes.
Cuper, 3810 m. In rock wall.
oca oca (Qu., *oca*, *Oxalis* *tuberosa*) (S.J.) [D1373]
pampa oca oca (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open space'; *oca*, *Oxalis* *tuberosa*) (S.J., G.S.) [D1373]
Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Forming dense colonies among rocks on steep slopes.
ch'ullku (Qu.) (L.H.) [D1545]
pampa ch'ullku (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open space') possible name (G.S.) [D1545]
Children eat the leaves (S.J.). Use unknown (G.S., L.H.).

Oxalis steinbachii Knuth
Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–3700 m. Herb on steep moist bank of quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall and along trail.

trago trago (Qu. from Sp., *trago*, 'cane alcohol') (A.C., G.S.) [D1411, D1484]

Children suck juice out of flower, to drink (G.S.). Stem and leaves are also eaten by young children (G.P.). Gathered in quantity, it is boiled in the same way as *chicha* (Sp., 'maize beer') or added to it (G.S.).

Oxalis *tuberosa* Molina (fig. 33)

Southern Venezuela to northern Argentina; Mexico. Herb cultivated for edible tuber. *Oca* is the Quechua name for this Andean cultigen.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herb cultivated for edible tuber in fields by Lake Piuray.

pawkar oca (Qu.) [K153]

Tubers and stem red (Jo.C.). Planted in September, harvested in June (Jo.C.). Petals yellow.

higos oca (Qu. from Sp., *higo*, 'fig') [K154]

The name refers to the fig-shaped tuber (Jo.C.). This variety is more productive than *pawkar oca* (K153) (Jo.C.).

Taucca, 3900 m. Cultivated in field for edible tubers.

oca (Qu.) [K231]

This variety is not good for making *khaya* (Qu., 'freeze-dried oca') (Jo.C.).

Ayllu Pungu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Cultivated in irrigated fields for edible tubers.

pawkar oca (Qu.) [K277]

Oxalis sp.

Taucca, 4050 m. Herb in moist soil along bank.

trago trago (Sp., *trago*, 'cane alcohol') [D1580]

Plant is one of three classes of *Ch'ullkus*, which are all somewhat bitter and include: a yellow flower which grows on rocks; a *trago trago*; and an *oca ocacha* which grows on pampas (G.S.). The root is eaten for its juice, which is sweet and good; my daughter often eats it (G.S.).

Oxalis sp.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb in fallow field along old dirt road across moist, flat, seasonally partially inundated pampa.

oca oca (Qu., *oca*, *Oxalis* *tuberosa*) [D1623]

ch'ullku (B.G.) [D1623]

Use unknown (B.G., G.P.).

Oxalis sp.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K194]

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone *mexicana* L.

Cosmopolitan weed, native of tropical America.

Cuper, 3100–3150 m. Herb among large rocks on somewhat dry slope in quebrada.

karwinchu (Qu.) (P.P.) [K250]

amapolas del campo (Sp., 'field poppies') (Am.Q., G.S.) [K250]

This very "hot" plant is dried whole, toasted, ground, and given to a cow that is too thin (P.P.). Flowers are said to be smoked by *gringos* (Sp., 'foreigners') in the Urubamba valley as a substitute for marijuana (Am.Q., G.S.). B.G. characterized the plant as a *khishqa* (Qu., 'spiny plant') eaten by cows.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora *gracilens* (Gray) Harms

Central Peru to central Bolivia.

Cuper, 3400–3600 m. Vining over shrubs on steep hillside.

k'ita tintincha (Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral'; *-cha*, 'little') (G.S.) [D1731]

tintincha (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1782]

Shepherd children eat the good-tasting fruit, called *k'ita trombos* (Qu.) (S.J., G.S.).

Passiflora *mixta* L.f.

Venezuela to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated vine in house garden.

tintin (Qu.) [D1398]

Flowers are worn in hats for the annual ritual of the first hoeing of the potato fields (S.J.). The fruits, called *trombos*, are eaten in March (S.J.).

Passiflora *pinnatifida* Cav.

Native to Peru or Chile, frequently cultivated or naturalized in the Andes from Colombia to Chile, 2500–3800 m.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. Vining over shrub next to brook in quebrada.

granadillas (Sp., 'passion fruits') [D1753]



FIG. 33. *Oca, Oxalis tuberosa*, cultivated for edible tubers (photo S.K.).

The name refers to the fruits, which are sold in markets; they are useful as a remedy for coughs and lung problems (G.S.) and are also sold in the Cusco market (S.J.) and eaten fresh.

PIPERACEAE

Peperomia bicolor Sodiro
Ecuador and Peru.

Cuper, 3360 m. Herb on steep rock cliffs by Puqpuq waterfall.

Name and use not recorded [D1793]

Peperomia galloides H.B.K.

Widespread in tropical America.

Cuper, 3600 m.

kunquña (Qu.) [D1453]

The plant is boiled and gargled, or the leaves are chewed, to cure a tooth-

ache (G.S.). It is also boiled and used to wash the head (G.S.).

Peperomia peruviana (Miq.) Dahlst.

Colombia to Argentina.

Cuper, 3400–3600 m. Steep, rocky, shrubby hillside, grazed by sheep.

killaq papan (Qu., *killaq*, 'moon's'; *papa*, 'potato') (G.S.) [D1729, D1781]

intiq papan (Qu., *intiq*, 'sun's'; *papa*, 'potato') (G.S.) [D1729, D1781]

inti-killaq papa (Qu., *inti*, 'sun'; *killaq*, 'moon'; *papa*, 'potato') (S.J.) [D1729]

The Quechua name of the plant is variable; its round tubers are not edible and no other use is known (S.J., G.S.).

Peperomia verruculosa Dahlst. ex Hill

Andes of central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. In cracks of large eroded rock.

intiq papan (Qu., *intiq*, 'sun's'; *papa*, 'potato') [D1385]

killaq papan (Qu., *killaq*, 'moon's'; *papa*, 'potato') [D1385]

intiq-killaq papan (Qu., *intiq*, 'sun's'; *killaq*, 'moon's'; *papa*, 'potato') [D1385]

Pigs eat the small round tubers (G.S., G.P.). The Quechua names are interchangeable; they refer to the plant's round (sun- and moon-shaped) leaves (G.S.).

Peperomia sp.

Cuper, 3400 m. Herb among shrubs on steep rocky slope above waterfall.

kunquña (Qu.) [D1785]

Use unknown (G.S.).

PLANTAGINACEAE

Bougueria nubicola Decne.

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–5000 m.

Name and use unknown (E.C., B.G., O.H., Au.Q., G.S., J.S.) [K220, F366]

Similar to *qhitu qhitu* (Qu.), *pilli* (Qu.) (B.G.). F366 was not recognized by anyone as a plant they had ever seen before.

Plantago australis Lam. ssp. *pseudomollior* Rahn

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3810–4500 m. Along trail and on summit of Antakillqa hill.

wakaq khallun (Qu. from Sp., *wakaq*, 'cow's'; Qu., *khallun*, 'tongue') (G.A., G.P., L.P., G.S.) [D1355, D1720]

A tea is made from the whole plant, with care to include the root, to treat *inflamación* (Sp.) (G.A.). It is used for pain of the kidneys and waist area (L.P.) and is eaten by animals (G.P.). The plant is sold in the Chinchero Sunday market.

Plantago lamprophylla Pilger

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill. *ichu ichu* (Qu., *ichu*, 'various high-altitude grass spp.') [D1715]

A tea for coughs is made from the entire plant (G.A.).

Plantago major L.

Native to Europe and North and Central Asia; widely distributed.

llantén (Sp.) not collected

Sold in the Chinchero Sunday market for tea.

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Plumbago coerulea H.B.K.

Colombia to Chile and Argentina.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m.

ásul ñuqchu (Sp., *azul*, 'blue'; Qu.) [K309A]

The plant is burned; the ash is then powdered and made into *llipta* (Qu., 'admixture for coca chewing') (P.P., C.R.).

POLEMONIACEAE

Cantua buxifolia Juss. ex Lam.

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Yanacona, 3810 m. Planted to decorate areas around building.

qantu (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1515]

Cuper, 3810 m. On terraces of Inca ruins.

Name and use not recorded [K216]

Taucca, 4050 m. In community center.

qhillu qantu (Qu., *qhillu*, 'yellow') (M.H., G.S.) [D1584]

qantu (Qu.) (L.G., M.H.) [D1585]

puka qantu (Qu., *puka*, 'red') (G.S.) [D1585]

This decorative plant, the national flower of Peru, is often grown in household yards. The flowers are used to make New Year's decorations over doors of houses, burial wreaths, and other ornaments. At a child's funeral, *qan-*

tu flowers are filled with holy water and placed on a cross, which is carried in the funeral procession and then placed on the grave, so that the water sustains the child during the journey after death. Children play "funeral" or other games with them (L.G., M.H., G.S.).

POLYGALACEAE

Monnina amarella Chodat

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3500 m. On steep slope leading to creek.

sambho quluta (Qu., *sambho*, 'black'; *quluta*, 'egg') (G.S.) [D1429]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. On dry open hillside.

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., B.G., U.I., P.P., C.R., G.S.) [K300]

POLYGONACEAE

Muehlenbeckia vulcanica (Benth.) Endl.

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3810 m. Along trail.

mullaka (Qu.) (N.C., G.P., G.S.) [D1349]

The plant is used as a wash with *ch'ullkus* (*Nothoscordum andicola*) to cure white sores on a nursing baby's mouth, a condition due to 'heat' (Sp., *calor*) of the breast milk, caused by the mother's intoxication or spending too much time in the sun (N.C.). The root is made into tea for the kidneys and liver (G.P.).

Rumex crispus L.

Cosmopolitan weed of European origin.

Cuper, 3600 m. Weedy herb in wet field along trail.

llaqhi (Qu.) (N.C.) [D1456]

aselgas or *k'ita aselgas* (local Sp., from *acelga*, 'celery'; Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral') (N.C., G.S.) [D1456]

Eaten by cows and sheep (N.C.). Young, tender leaves of this weed are eaten in salad, or cooked as greens (G.S.).

Rumex cuneifolius Campdera

Peru to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

Cuper, 3810 m. Weedy herb along trail.

llaqhi (Qu.) [D1372]

Root drunk in tea to treat kidney problems (G.P.).

PONTULACACEAE

Calandrinia acaulis H.B.K.

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4500 m. Steep rocky slopes and high puna grazed by llamas.

aqha quipisun (Qu., *aqha*, 'maize beer') (L.H.) [D1579]

oca quipisun (Qu., *oca*, *Oxalis* *tuberosa*) (G.S.) [D1579, F311]

kapisun (Qu.) (M.H.) [D1579]

The plant has no uses, but pigs love to eat it, especially the root (L.H., M.H.). Between April and June, the root, which grows in the *pampas* (Qu., 'flat areas') and *alturas* (Sp., 'heights') of Taucca, is collected and eaten (G.S.). The skin of the root must be peeled, but if left in the sun a short while, the root is very sweet like *oca* (Qu., *Oxalis* *tuberosa*) (G.S.).

Calandrinia alba (Ruiz & Pavón) DC.

Southern Peru.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Weed in cultivated fields by Lake Piuray.

pampa clavel (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open space'; Sp., *clavel*, 'carnation') (G.S.) [D1598]

yawar ch'unqa (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'to suck') (M.H.) [D1598]

Use unknown (G.S.). Used to make a 'cool' (Sp., *fresco*) tea for diseases of 'heat' (Sp., *calor*) (M.H.).

Calandrinia ciliata (Ruiz & Pavón) DC.

Peruvian Andes.

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Weed in cultivated fields by Lake Piuray.

pampa clavel (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open space'; Sp., *clavel*, 'carnation') (G.S.) [D1596, D1597]

ghurachata (Qu., 'some kind of a little herb') (M.H.) [D1597]

Name and use unknown (M.H.) [D1596]

Use unknown (M.H., G.S.).

RANUNCULACEAE

Anemone decapetala Ard. var. *foliolosa* Eichler

Peru to Chile and Argentina, southern Brazil, Uruguay.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Herb among rocks on steep, grassy, somewhat scrubby slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

Name and use unknown (G.A., N.C., B.G.) [D1644, F269]

Anemone helleborifolia DC.

Peru to Chile.

Cuper, 3800 m. Common herb on steep slope above creek on Antakillqa hillside.

chili chili (Qu.) [D1460]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1460]

Drunk as tea for *inflamación* (Sp., 'heart-burn') caused by drinking too much cane alcohol (Sp., *trago*) (B.G.).

Clematis seemannii Kuntze

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. At edge of field on Antakillqa hillside.

piris piris (Qu.) [D1687]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1687]

Plant has no use because of its foul smell (L.P.).

Ranunculus breviscapus DC.

Peruvian Andes.

Taucca, 4050 m. Creeping in moist soil along brook in community center.

Cuper (Huancapata), 3850 m. Herb in moist soil along seepage area beside trail.

matiqllu (Qu.) (G.S., G.P.) [D1573, K175]

boton boton (Qu. from Sp., *botón*, 'button' or 'bud') possible name (G.P.) [K175]

pampa tayana (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open area') possible name (G.S.) [D1573]

Used as a poultice for toothache (G.S.).

Use unknown (G.P.).

Ranunculus geranoides H.B.K. ex DC.

Colombia and Venezuela south to Peru.

Yanacona, 3750 m. At place called Q'allas.

Name and use unknown [F255]

Ranunculus praemorsus H.B.K. ex DC. var. *praemorsus*

Colombia to Bolivia.

Q'erapata (Ashñapuqyu), 3800 m. Herb around seepage area.

ashñaq qhura (Qu., *ashñaq*, 'smelly'; *qhura*, 'herb') (Au.Q.) [D1614]

kiku (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) [D1614]

Use unknown (N.C., B.G., Au.Q.).

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

kiku (Qu.) (L.P., G.S.) [D1728]

Said to be female (Qu., *china*) (L.P.) and possibly to provide a yellow dye (G.S.).

Taucca, 3900 m. Herb along trail in community.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K178]

Similar to *frutilla* (pronounced *phutulla*); use unknown (B.G.).

Ranunculus repens L.

Widely distributed.

Taucca, 3900 m. In springs around community center.

Name and use unknown (Je.C., G.S.) [F313]

Thalictrum decipiens Boivin

Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Herb along stream in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall.

chiri chiri (Qu., *chiri*, 'cold') (A.Co.) [D1490]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1490]

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Herb at edge of ravine along stream.

urqu ñuñupunqa (Qu., *urqu*, 'hill'; *ñuñu*, 'breast') (Am.Q.) [K138]

culantro pusán (Qu., Sp. from *cilantro*, 'coriander') (B.G.) [K138]

Name and use unknown (P.P., G.S.) [K138]

A variety of names and uses were reported for this plant. *Urqu ñuñupunqa* is considered to be a dangerous purgative and so is never used (Am.Q.). The entire plant is boiled to make a bath for fever; at lower altitudes it is known as *muqu muqu* (Qu., *muqu*, 'knot' or 'joint') (G.S.). The other names are associated with no use, except being eaten by sheep (A.Co., B.G.).

Thalictrum podocarpum H.B.K. ex DC.

Venezuela to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450 m. In moist soil by Puqpuq waterfall.

trebol de la quebrada (Sp., 'canyon clover') [D1739]

A tea made from the entire plant is given to people when they turn yellow with jaundice 'to make their blood increase' (B.G., S.J.).

RHAMNACEAE**Colletia spinosissima Gmelin**

Peru to Chile, Argentina, Uruguay.

Ch'ussu, 3800 m. On top of stone wall.

ruk'i (Qu.) (T.H., U.I.) [K279]

A bath is made from this plant to bathe children who suffer from fright (Sp., *susto*) (U.I.). For example, a boy had broken his arm; it had been set in a cast, but his mother said that he had

not yet been cured of the fright of the accident. She had collected a pile of *Colletia* to use to bathe him. In all our plant collecting in Chinchero, this wild plant occasioned our only dispute with residents. A woman nearby claimed ownership of the plant and was enraged by our cutting it, pointing out that the plant was important to them and could be of no possible use to us, so that we were not only stealing it, but also wasting it. The conflict was not resolved. The plant can also be used for firewood (T.H.).

ROSACEAE

Acaena elongata L.

Mexico to Peru.
Cuper, 3330 m. Steep wet rocks by brook in quebrada.
Name and use not recorded [D1813]

Fragaria vesca L.

Native of Eurasia, cultivated in many regions.
Cuper, 3600 m. Wild herb along trail.
frutilla, k'ita frutilla (Sp., *frutilla*, 'strawberry'; Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral') [D1437]
Fruit can be eaten (G.P.).

Hesperomeles lanuginosa Ruiz & Pavón ex Hook. Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Shrub on steep, rocky slopes of Antakillqa hill.
llutu llutu (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1663]
unka unka (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1663]
sullullumay (Qu.) (G.A.) [D1663]
Useful as firewood (B.G.). Not edible, has no use (G.A.).

Kakeneckia lanceolata Ruiz & Pavón

Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 3450–3600 m. Shrub on steep slope.
lluki (Qu., 'bitter' or 'strong') (G.P., G.S.) [D1494, D1662]
tayankha (Qu.) (A.Ca., B.G.) [D1494, D1662]
pata pata pasto (Qu.; Sp., *pasto*, 'pasturage') (G.S.) [D1494]
chilka (Qu.) (N.C.) [D1662]
macha macha (Qu.) (G.A.) [D1662]
The strong stem of the plant is used for firewood (B.G., G.P., G.S.). Useful to dye yellow (A.Ca.). Use unknown

(N.C., G.P.). Red berries are very good to eat and are 'intoxicating' (Qu., *machakunapaq*) (G.A.).

Lachemilla diplophylla (Diels) Rothm.

Southern Peru, Bolivia.

Taucca, 4500 m. Aquatic herb at edges of shallow temporary pools in very high puna.

Name and use unknown (J.C., G.S.)
[F310]

Malus sylvestris Miller

Native of Eurasia. Cultivated in all temperate regions.

Cuper, 3300 m. Tree at edge of maize garden in quebrada.

manzana (Sp., 'apple') [D1762]
Fruit are eaten (G.P.).

Margyricarpus strictus (Poeppig) J. F. Macbr.

Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.

Cuper, altitude unknown. Low spreading herb on Antakillqa hillside, place called Ch'akipuqyu.

kanlli (Qu.) [F320]

Useful as firewood, as it hardly needs drying; plant has no other use (S.J., G.S.). Specimen was compared to F307, *Senecio spinosus*.

Polylepis besseri Hieron.

Southern Peru to southern Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050 m. Small tree along fencerows around community.

qiyuña (Qu.) (L.H., G.S.) [D1578]

Wood used for housebuilding and for firewood (G.S., M.H.). This plant, as well as *kiswar* (*Buddleja* spp.) and *sauk'u* (*Sambucus peruviana*), were characterized as 'Inca plants' (plants said to have been known and useful to the Incas).

Polylepis incana H.B.K.

Central Ecuador to southern Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3810 m. Tree along trail and on steep rocky slopes in quebrada.

qiyuña (Qu.) [D1359, D1466]

Name and use unknown (A.Co.) [D1466]

Wood used for firewood and house construction. Said to have been used by the Incas for building houses (G.P., G.S.).

Prunus persica (L.) Batsch

Native of China. Cultivated in most tem-

perate regions. Sometimes escaped in Peru.

Cuper, 3300 m. Tree at edge of garden in quebrada.

durazno (Sp., 'peach') [D1761]

Fruit are eaten (G.P.).

Prunus serotina ssp. *capuli* (Cav.) McVaugh

Native of Mexico. Cultivated and escaped in the Andes.

Ayllu Punqu, 3800 m. Tree encouraged to grow in houseyards and along roads and fields at shallow Lake Punqulay.

capulí (Qu.) [D1637]

Edible fruit, a kind of cherry, are gathered in quantity to be eaten and sold in markets. In order to treat problems caused by contact with 'wind' (Qu., *wayra*), the leaves are passed through fire, then brushed on face (B.G.).

RUBIACEAE

***Arcytophyllum thymifolium* (Ruiz & Pavón) Standley**

Colombia to Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Shrub on steep bank in quebrada.

suka rura (Qu., *suka*, 'dust devil'; *rura*, 'fruit'? or from Sp. *ruda*?) (G.P.) [D1465]

pinku pinku (Qu.) (B.G.) [D1465]

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Erect in dense mat on side of trail.

maych'a maych'a qhura (Qu., *qhura*, 'herb') (B.G.) [K299]

Name and use unknown (S.J., Am.Q., P.P., C.R., G.S.) [K299]

Although five informants (S.J., Am.Q., P.P., C.R., G.S.) reported no use for this plant, others suggested that the plant is warmed in wine which is drunk to treat blows to the body (B.G.), and used to treat sore feet (G.P.).

***Galium aparine* L.**

Widely distributed in temperate regions of North and South America and Europe.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb, scandent on other plants in cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

rata rata (Qu.) [D1388]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

***Galium weberbaueri* Krause**

Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Herb forming tangled mass among shrubs on steep rocky slopes.

rata rata (Qu.) [D1451, D1642]

pisq'u sisac (Qu.) [D1642]

Leaves used to make tea, and to make a tonic (Sp., *refresco*) for children (G.S.). When a child's tongue turns white, *rata rata* is helpful if crushed and rubbed on the tongue (G.S.). Called *rata rata* because it grabs and sticks to clothes (G.S.). Called *pisq'u sisac* because of the flower's five white petals (B.G.). It is ground and rubbed on the eyes for eye problems (N.C., B.G.).

***Relbunium croceum* (Ruiz & Pavón) Schumann ssp. *involucratum* (H.B.K.) Ehrend.**

Colombia to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb in cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa.

rata rata (Qu.) (G.P., G.S.) [D1386]

Yanacona, 3800 m. Among rocks and in hard-packed soil on dry pastured slopes. Also among mosses in and around potato plots along stream below Inca ruins.

durazno durazno (Qu. from Sp., *durazno*, 'peach') (G.S.) [K133, K139]

paya paya qhura (Qu., *paya*, 'little old lady'; *qhura*, 'herb') possible name [K133]

The little fruit looks like a tiny peach (G.S.). Use unknown (G.P., G.S.).

RUTACEAE

***Ruta graveolens* L.**

Native of southern Europe. Widely cultivated throughout Latin America.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated in house gardens. *ruda* (Sp., 'rue') [D1395, K101, K102]

Male and female forms of *ruda* are recognized in Chinchoro; female *ruda* plants have flowers while male plants do not. *K101* was said by G.S., A.H. and others to be a female (Qu., *china*) plant, *K102* a male (Qu., *urqu*). This widely used herb is sold in the Chinchoro and Cusco markets. It is employed against ills brought on by the 'wind' (Sp., *mal viento*; Qu., *wayra*) (N.C., G.S.). For instance, a little *ruda* is roasted in a candle, then rubbed on a person whom the wind has passed over, especially one-month-old infants (N.C.). If a bad

wind has caused bumps on the skin, *ruda* boiled in alcohol is rubbed over the skin (S.J.). Market-vendors brush branches of *ruda* over their wares to insure good luck in sales (G.S.). A pot of *ruda* is grown in many house-yards to protect them from an undefined evil, or from witchcraft (Qu., *layka*) (G.S.). It is said to be drunk with milk to cause abortion (N.C.). It is also used as a fragrant herb in cooking soup (G.S.). The plant has no Quechua name.

SANTALACEAE

Quinchamalium procumbens Ruiz & Pavón

Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3450–3500 m. Forming a tangled mass on rocks on lightly grazed slopes.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. In shade of shrubs along trail.

Name and use unknown (B.G., M.H., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [D1599, K302]

piki piki qhura (Qu., *piki*, 'flea'; *qhura*, 'herb') possible name (C.R.) [K302]

Chinchamali in Chinchero refers to another well-known plant, *Krameria lappacea*. At least six informants examined these specimens without being able to suggest a name or use. G.S. said that he had not seen it before; B.G. suggested that it might be similar to *romero* (Sp., 'rosemary').

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicacabrum L.

Widely distributed in the tropics.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Vining plant on shrub along trail.

sug'a rura (Qu., *sug'a*, 'devil'; *rura*, 'fruit'? or from Sp. *ruda*?) [K307]

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K307]

The stem, leaves, and flowers (parts of the plant which grow above ground) are boiled and cooled, then used for baths for coldness, fever, and other problems (C.R.). Fruit edible (Am.Q.). Fruit not edible (G.S.).

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Escallonia myrtilloides L.f. var. *myrtilloides*

Venezuela to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Shrub on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

t'asta (Qu.) (N.C., B.G., G.P., L.P.) [D1665, D1692]

Use unknown (N.C., B.G., G.P.). Flexible stems used for making baskets (L.P.).

Escallonia resinosa (Ruiz & Pavón) Pers.

Peru to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3800 m. Shrub in very moist creek draw.

chachaquuma (Qu.) [D1461]

The wood of this tree is used for construction and firewood, and to make shed swords for weaving (G.S.). The young shoots are utilized to make baskets (Qu., *taqi*) that are used for storing dried potatoes (Qu., *ch'uñu*) (G.S.). This tree never flowers (G.P.) (fig. 34).

Ribes brachybotrys (Wedd.) Jancz.

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 3900 m. Bush on trail in community.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K177]

anis (Sp., 'anise') (T.H.) [K177]

macha macha (Qu.) (B.G.) [K177]

After eating something cold in the countryside, people chew this plant, as they would coca (T.H.). Children eat the sweet edible berries (B.G.).

Saxifraga magellanica Poiret

Colombia through the Andes to Patagonia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Herb in lush moist site on protected underside of rock and at edge of lake on summit of Antakillqa hill.

salli pupuha (Qu.) [D1721]

Name unknown [F278]

Used for stomach pain (G.A.). Tea used for lung problems (G.A.). Forage for llamas.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. In dense clumps pendent on overhanging rock ledges and on vertical rock faces along steep trail.

Name and use unknown (B.G., U.I.) [K188, F370]

A useless herb (Qu., *qhura*), like *phutilla phutilla* (Qu., from Sp. *frutilla*, 'strawberry') (B.G.).

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Alonsoa meridionalis (L.f.) Kuntze

Mexico to Chile following the Cordillera.



FIG. 34. The tools used to cultivate tubers are locally made, especially of *chachaquma* (*Escallonia resinosa*): plow (usually *Eucalyptus*), *kutiq* (hoe and potato hook), *qhasuna* (clod-breaker), and *chakitaqlla* (footplow) (photo C.S.).

Cuper, 3600 m. Scandent herb on rock walls.
ayaqt'ika (Qu., *ayaq*, 'corpse's'; *t'ika*, 'flower') (G.P.) [D1405]
saqraq ñuqchu (Qu., *saqraq*, 'devil's') alternate name (G.S.) [D1405]
ashñaq ñuqchu (Qu., *ashñaq*, 'smelly') alternate name (G.S.) [D1405]
 No use reported (G.P., G.S.).

Bartsia bartsioides (Hook.) Edwin
 Central and southern Andes, Peru to Chile.
 Taucca, 4000–4200 m. Abundant on cliff faces.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K183]
qhitu qhitu [of some kind], possibly *hatun qhitu* (Qu., *hatun*, 'big') (B.G.) [K183]
 Drunk in warm water (B.G.).

Bartsia aff. bartsioides (Hook.) Edwin
 Central and southern Andes, Peru to Chile.
 Cuper, 3500–3900 m. Herb on steep dry slope among grasses.
lagre, lakre lakre (Qu., from Sp. *lacre*, 'red') [D1657, D1683]

misa ñuqchu (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) [D1657, D1683]

D1657 was said by G.P. to be male (Sp., *macho*) and to have no uses, though the female plant did. The red part of the flower is used to make a tea to treat menstrual complaints (L.P.). Flowers only steeped to make a tea for fever and ailments of the 'side' (Sp., *costado*) (B.G.).

***Bartsia diffusa* Benth.**

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

lakre, lakre lakre (Qu. from Sp., *lacre*, 'red') (G.A., G.S.) [D1713]

Taken as tea for excessive bleeding during period (G.A.).

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

pampa lakre lakre (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat open place') (L.H.) [D1531]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1531]

Use unspecified (L.H.). This species is one of many useful plants with the name *lakre lakre* (L.H., G.S.).

***Bartsia inaequalis* Benth.**

Ecuador to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

lakre lakre (Qu., from Sp. *lacre*, 'red') [D1553]

Use unknown (L.H., G.S.).

***Bartsia thiantha* Diels**

Peru (Department of Cusco).

Yanacona, 3800 m. Hillside called Titiqa-qachimpa.

urqu lakre (Qu., from Sp. *lacre*, 'red') possible name [F258]

Use unknown.

***Bartsia* sp., prob. nov.**

Cuper, 3450–3810 m. On lightly grazed slopes above Puqpuq waterfall (D1510) and along trail (D1370).

suytu qhura (Qu., *suytu*, 'long and pointed'; *qhura*, 'herb') suggested name (G.P.) [D1370]

hang'as (Qu.) suggested name (A.I.Q.) [D1370]

saqraq ñuqchu (Qu., *saqraq*, 'devil's') (G.S.) [D1510]

Use unknown (G.P., A.I.Q., G.S.).

***Calceolaria scapiflora* (Ruiz & Pavón) Benth.**

Southern Peru.

Taucca, 5000 m. Area of border between

Taucca and Calca. Erect herb on vertical rock faces.

zapatillas [of some kind] (Sp., 'slippers') [F361]

Use unknown.

***Calceolaria sparsiflora* Kuntze**

Peru (Department of Cusco).

Cuper, 3810 m. Along trail.

zapatillas (Sp., 'slippers') (N.C., G.S.) [D1340]

Q'erapata, 3810 m. Shrub from cracks in rock.

ch'iñi phuytu (Qu., *ch'iñi*, 'very small'; *phuytu*, 'rhomboid') (B.G., G.S.) [D1603]

Plant has no use (G.S.). *Phuytu* varies to *phurutu* (B.G.).

***Calceolaria tripartita* Ruiz & Pavón**

Along the cordillera from Mexico to Chile; Jamaica.

Cuper, 3800 m. Shrub in moist site.

zapatillas (Sp., 'slippers') (G.P.) [D1441]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1441]

Ch'usso, 3800 m. In small creek.

mayu zapatillas (Qu., *mayu*, 'running water'; Sp., *zapatillas*, 'slippers') (U.I.) [K275]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S., U.I.)

***Castilleja fissifolia* L.f.**

Venezuela to Peru.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Herb on steep grassy slope.

ñuqchu [of some kind] (Qu.) suggested possible name (G.S.) [D1470]

Name and use unknown (A.Co.) [D1470]

Use unknown (G.S.).

***Castilleja pseudopallescens* Edwin**

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3100 m. Erect herb along trail.

duraznillo (Sp.) suggested name (B.G.) [K319]

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., P.P., G.S.) [K319]

Use unknown (B.G.).

***Castilleja pumila* (Benth.) Wedd. ex Herrera**

Ecuador to northern Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3810–4500 m. Herb in cracks of large eroded rock called Maranqaqa (D1393) and on summit of Antakillqa hill (D1716).

Taucca, 4050 m. Herb in moist soil near brook (D1588).

puma mikurana (Qu. from Sp., *mejorana*, 'marjoram') (L.P.) [D1716]

lakre lakre (Qu. from Sp., *lacre*, 'red') (G.P., G.S.) [D1393, D1588]

trago trago (Qu. from Sp., *trago*, 'cane alcohol') (G.A.) [D1716]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1393]

Tea made from entire plant is drunk to counteract *soroche* (Sp., 'altitude sickness') when going to high altitudes (G.P.). Flowers sucked for nectar (G.A., L.P.). Use unknown (G.S.).

Castilleja virgata Dombey ex Wedd.

Central Ecuador to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

lakre lakre (Qu. from Sp., *lacre*, 'red') (G.S.) [D1559]

puka t'ika lakre lakre (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ika*, 'flower'; Sp., *lacre*, 'red') (M.H.) [D1559]

Used to treat *desmantu* (Qu. from Sp., *desmandado*), a form of lower back pain (M.H.). Use unknown (G.S.).

Mimulus glaberrimus H.B.K.

Central United States south through the mountains to Argentina.

Q'erapata (Ashñapuqyu), 3800 m. Herb in wet seepage area (D1611).

Cuper, 3600 m. Herb in fen (D1409).

uqrururu (Qu.) [D1409, D1611]

The leaves, like *berros* (Sp., 'watercress'), are eaten raw in salads (N.C., B.G., G.S.) with lots of salt and a little oil. They can also be ground in fruit juice and drunk as a tonic (Sp., *refresco*), to treat a hangover, among other ailments (N.C.). They are sold in the Cusco market.

Penstemon gentianoides (H.B.K.) Poiret

Native of Mexico and Guatemala. Introduced as ornamental.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated plant in houseyard garden.

cartucho (Sp., 'cartridge') [K106]

Flower of this cultivated plant is used for decoration (G.S.).

Veronica peregrina L.

Widespread in Northern Hemisphere and mountains of South America.

Ayllu Punqu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Herb in wet soil in old field by Lake Piuray.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [K268]

Veronica persica Poiret

Native of southwest Asia. Naturalized in

North America; south through the cordilleras and temperate parts of South America.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb in pasture along trail.

puma mikhurana (Qu. *mikhurana* from Sp., *mejorana*, 'marjoram') (G.P.) [D1344]

pampa mikhurana (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat, low-growing'; *mikhurana* from Sp., *mejorana*, 'marjoram') (C.Q.) [D1344]

Entire plant and root is boiled, and the tea is drunk to relieve pain during childbirth (G.P.). Use unknown (C.Q.).

SOLANACEAE

Brugmansia × candida Pers.

Of hybrid origin in Ecuador; now widely planted and naturalized in the tropics of both hemispheres.

Cuper, 3100 m. Naturalized shrub at edge of maize plot.

kampachu (Qu.) [K244]

Use unknown (G.P.).

Cestrum conglomeratum Ruiz & Pavón

Colombia to Peru.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. Shrub along brook.

ñukhaw (Qu.) [D1749]

Name and use unknown (S.J.) [D1749]

Use unknown (G.S.).

Datura stramonium L. ssp. *ferox* (L.) Barclay comb. nov. ined.

Native to South America; naturalized in arid regions of North America and Africa.

Urquillos, 3100 m.

rurutillu (Qu., *ruru*, 'fruit') (P.P.) [K321]

khishqa khishqa (Qu., *khishqa*, 'thorn') (B.G.) [K321]

aña panku (Qu.) possible name (U.I.) [K321]

Name and use unknown (Am.Q., G.S.) [K321]

Consumed as tea for stomach pains (U.I.).

Use unknown (B.G., P.P.).

Dunalia spinosa (Meyen) Dammer

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. In hedgerows along trail.

t'angar (Qu.) [D1364]

The name refers to the resemblance of the spines to the way infants sleep with their arms thrown up over their heads (G.S.). The flower is used as a purple dye (G.A.). This spiny shrub

is planted in hedgerows to fence in animals.

Hebecladus sp.

(*Saracha herrerae* C. Morton—appropriate combination not yet made in *Hebecladus*) Central to southern Peru.

Cuper, 3750–3810 m. In moist soil along stone fence by brook and along trail.

yawarch'unqa (Qu., *yawar*, 'blood'; *ch'unqa*, 'suck') [D1360]

awilmantu (Qu.) (G.S.) [K114]

The edible fruit of *awilmantu* is called *puka ruru* (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *ruru*, 'fruit') (G.S.). The leaves are used to stop bleeding. The leaf epidermis is pulled back and the leaf is applied to the wound (G.P.). Alternatively, the fresh leaves may be ground and applied as a poultice for the same purpose (G.S.). Shepherds eat the fruit of this plant, and paint their lips with the red nectar from the corolla to color them red.

Lycianthes lycioides (L.) Hassler

Colombia south to Chile and Argentina.

Yanacona, 3810 m. On rock outcrop (D1402).

Cuper, 3700 m. Along trail (D1426).

qhishwa t'anqar (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place') (G.S.) [D1402, D1426]

t'anqar khishqacha (Qu., *khishqa*, 'spiny plant') (B.G.) [D1426]

yuraqt'ika t'anqar (Qu., *yuraq*, 'white'; *t'ika*, 'flower') alternate name (N.C.) [D1402]

Stems used as a broom (N.C.).

Nicandra physalodes (L.) Gaertner

Native of Peru, now widely cultivated as ornamental.

Urquillos, 3000–3300 m. Along trail and in old fields.

p'irqa (Qu.) (P.P.) [K303]

phalcha (Qu.) alternate name (B.G.) [K303]

paya paya (Qu., *paya*, 'little old lady') alternate name (C.R.) [K303]

willq'u (Qu.) alternate name (Am.Q., G.S.) [K303]

Tea made from this plant is drunk for fever (P.P.).

Nicotiana glauca Graham

Peru to Argentina; elsewhere widely cultivated and naturalized.

Urquillos, 3000–3300 m. Shrub next to house and in courtyard.

supay (*supa*) *kayqu* (Qu., *supay*, 'devil') [K304]

Boiled and rubbed on body for rheumatism and as a disinfectant (U.I.). Drunk in Chinchoro and Puno for relief from the cold (U.I.). A friend we met on the trail was excited to see our collection of this plant and took some, explaining that his wife had been hit in the eye with a stick and was not getting better, and that her continuing illness must be due to a *sug'a* (Qu., 'bad spirit'). He was going to boil this plant and rub it on her body to take care of the problem. C.R. corroborated the plant's use as a bath, and added that *p'aguas* (Qu., 'curers') take the plant in secret. They intoxicate themselves by drinking maize beer (Sp., *chicha*) into which the leaves have been rubbed (C.R.).

Nicotiana tomentosa Ruiz & Pavón

Central Peru to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3300–3450 m. At edge of brook.

q'armatu (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1746]

paya paya qhura (Qu., *paya*, 'old lady'; *qhura*, 'herb') alternate name (S.J.) [D1746]

Fruit of *capulí* (*Prunus serotina* ssp. *capuli*) is taken to market wrapped in the leaves of this plant (S.J.).

Nicotiana undulata Ruiz & Pavón

Northern Peru to northwestern Argentina.

Q'erapata, 3800 m. In waste ground about houses.

kamasayri (Qu., *sayri*, 'tobacco') [D1600]

The plant is toasted or passed through the fire, then rubbed on aching stomachs, particularly children's (G.S., B.G.).

Salpichroa gayi Benoist

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3600 m.

piris (*piris*) (Qu.) [D1420]

Children eat the rather bitter fruit (G.S.).

Salpichroa glandulosa (Hook.) Miers ssp. *glandulosa*

Peruvian Andes.

Taucca, 4050–4500 m. From rocks on steep slopes.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.
aqha aqha qhura (Qu., *aqha*, 'maize beer';
qhura, 'herb') (L.H., L.P.) [D1554,
D1707]
Name and use unknown (G.A., G.S.)
[D1554, D1707]
Fruit is not edible; plant has no use (L.H.).
Children eat the fruit (L.P.).

Saracha herrerae Morton: see **Hebecladus**

Solanum acaule Bitter

Central Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.
Cuper, 3810–3840 m. Herb along trail and
uncultivated in *habas* field below rock
outcrop called Antasakha.
atuq papa (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox') (G.P.,
G.S.) [D1353, F351]
Plant has no use (G.P.). Said by G.P. to
be the same as D1352 (*Solanum*
tuberosum).

Solanum aloysiifolium Dunal

Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 3360 m. Shrub on steep slope at
Puqpuq waterfall.
qusmayllu (Qu.) possible name [D1799]
Use unknown (B.G.).
muyu khaya (Qu.) (T.L.) [F297]
Useful as cattle forage (T.L.).

Solanum arequipense Bitter

Peru and Bolivia.
Cuper, 3810 m. Shrub along trail.
qusmayllu (Qu.) [D1348]
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1348]
Fruits of this plant are squeezed together
and added to water to wash hair in
the morning (G.P.).

Solanum glandulosipilosum Bitter

Peruvian Andes.
Cuper, 3600–3750 m. Shrub in moist soil on
Antakillqa hillside, at place on hillside
called Suytu Rumiyuq Pampa, and in
moist shady soil immediately below rock
outcrop called Chinkana.
qusmayllu (Qu.) [D1440, F348]
Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1440]
Used to wash the head, especially by
drunken or hung over women (G.P.).

Solanum marinaseNSE Vargas

Peru (Department of Cusco).
Cuper, 3360–3750 m. Herb on steep talus
slope next to Puqpuq waterfall, and in

soil in deep cleft in rock outcrop called
Machu Tuq'uyuq Qaqa.
Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1798]
atuq papa (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox') [F350]
k'ita papa, *kipa papa* (Qu., *k'ita*, 'fer-
al') [F350]
Use unknown (M.C., G.S.).

Solanum nitidum Ruiz & Pavón

Peru and Bolivia.
Q'erapata, 3800 m. Shrub on adobe walls.
ñuñumiya (Qu., *ñuñu*, 'breast') [D1602]
Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1602]
The fruit of this plant is eaten by *chiwaku*
(Qu., a bird) (G.S.).

Solanum ochrophyllum Van Huerck & Muell. Arg.

Central Peru to Bolivia.
Cuper, 3350–3500 m. On hillside.
qusmayllu wayq'u (Qu.) [D1777]
Used to relieve the pain of drunkenness;
the leaves are heated in a pot, and
the affected person washes in the
steam (G.P.).

Solanum tuberosum L.

Central Andes. Cultivated in temperate re-
gions worldwide.
Umasbamba, 3800 m. Cultivated on open
pampa.
ch'iri papa: *wañu* (Qu., *ch'iri*,
'cold') [K149]
ch'iri papa: *q'usi* (Qu., *ch'iri*, 'cold') [K150]
Ch'iri papas are specialized for quite cold
places, grow short in stature (G.S.).
Pukamarka, 3800 m. Cultivated in fields (Jo.C.)
at edge of Lake Piuray.
yana papa (Qu., *yana*, 'black') [K168]
papa Olones (Olones is the name of a sector
of Chinchero) [K168]

Eugenio Aucapuma of Olones 'invented'
this potato, through breeding it from
seeds in the potato fruits (Qu., *am-
barqutu*). Everyone in Chinchero is
proud of this and of the fact that the
potato is widely used and known as
"Olones" (Jo.C.).

(*papa*) *qumpis* [K169]
Cultivated in field (Jo.C.).
(*papa*) *mariba* [K170]
This cultivar was brought to Chinchero
recently by the Ministry of Agricul-
ture (Jo.C.).
papa cusqueña (Sp.) [K171]
Good potatoes to eat: to fry or eat boiled

in main dishes (Jo.C.). This cultivar was brought to Chinchero recently by the Ministry of Agriculture (Jo.C.).

yana bole (papa) (Qu., *yana*, 'black') [K172]

This cultivar was brought to Chinchero recently by the Ministry of Agriculture (Jo.C.).

papa blanca (Sp., *blanca*, 'white') [K173]

This is an old (Sp., *antiguo*) potato cultivar (Jo.C.).

Yanacona, 3850 m. Cultivated in fields of area called Patakata.

yana suytu (papa) (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *suytu*, 'long and pointed') [K196]

yana wiraqucha (papa) (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *wiraqucha*, 'white man') [K196]

virundis (Qu.?) [K196]

ruyaq waña (papa) (Qu., *ruyaq*, 'white') [K197]

Used for *ch'uñu* (Au.Q.).

puka qumpis (papa) (Qu., *puka*, 'red') [K198]

yana mariba (papa) (Qu., *yana*, 'black') [K199]

yungay (papa) (Sp., *Yungay* is a town name) [K200]

alka qumpis (papa) [K201]

Best potato for eating (Au.Q.).

Ayllu Punqu (K'aparay), 3800 m. Cultivated in terraced irrigated area on SE shore of Lake Piuray.

imilla papa (Qu., *imilla*, 'twin') [K269]

Cuper, 3800 m. Cultivated in fields at edge of ruins below community center.

papa mantaro (Sp., Mantaro is the name of a river in Central Peru) [K312]

Cultivar name unknown [K313]

Cuper, 3810 m. Feral along trail.

atuq papa (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox') [D1352, K312]

No use (G.P.). D1352 was said by G.P. to be the same as D1353 (*Solanum acaule*), but growing in the shade.

All of the above were cultivated for food except D1352.

Solanum zahlbrückneri Bitter

Peruvian Andes.

Ayllu Punqu, 3750 m. On steep bank above brook.

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1756]

Solanum sp.

Cuper, 3840 m. Shallow soil around Antasakha rock.

atuq papa (Qu., *atuq*, 'fox') [F352]

No use known (G.S.).

TROPAEOLACEAE

Tropaeolum tuberosum Ruiz & Pavón

In the Andes from southern Venezuela to northern Argentina; both cultivated and feral.

Cuper, 3450–3550 m. Vining over shrubs on steep slope above Puqupuq waterfall.

k'ita añu (Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral') (G.S.) [D1463]

Pukamarka, 3800 m. Herb cultivated for edible tuber in fields by Lake Piuray.

yaña añu (Qu., *yana*, 'black') [K155]

yana ñawi (Qu., *yana*, 'black'; *ñawi*, 'eye') [K155]

sambo añu (Sp., *zambo*, 'black') [K155]

Stems and tubers are both black (Jo.C.).

Harvested in September (Jo.C.).

Ch'ussu, 3800 m. Herb cultivated for edible tuber in irrigated fields.

platáno añu (Qu. from Sp., *plátano*, 'banana') [K276]

Name refers to shape of tuber.

Taucca, 3800 m. Herb cultivated for edible tuber.

Name not recorded [K232]

Only a few families in Chinchero still cultivate *Tropaeolum tuberosum* (Qu., *añu*), although it is valued as a tuber complementary in taste and texture to potatoes, *lisas*, and *oca*. *Añu* is planted in September in small quantities in fields at or above 3800 m., and harvested in June. The tubers are eaten in the fields during harvest after baking in an earth oven (Qu., *wathiya*), or stored to be boiled and eaten later. *Añu* is not freeze-dried. To taste good, tubers must be left in the sun for two days if dug up at harvest time, or for two weeks if dug up earlier in the year, say, in March.

Like *oca*, *añu* varietal names refer to a variety of elements, including color—'yellow' (Qu., *qhilu*), 'red' (Qu., *puka*), and black (Qu., *yana*); tuber shape—'banana-shaped' (Sp., *plátano*) and 'squash-shaped' (Qu., *sapallu*); eye character, such as 'black-eyed' (Qu., *yana ñawi*). We were unable to confirm the identity of *ganchis wata añu* (Qu., 'seven-year-añu'), which was reported to grow from seeds accidentally remaining in the soil and to produce edible tubers after seven years, the period of one cycle of sectoral fallowing. A single feral specimen of *Tropaeolum tuberosum* (D1463), *k'ita añu*, was said never to form tubers and so never to be eaten. No other *Tropaeolum* species were found in Chinchero.

UMBELLIFERAE

Arracacia aequatorialis Constance

Southern Ecuador to southern Peru.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb along trail.

rakhacha (Qu.) [D1368]

Species is neither edible nor cultivated as is *A. xanthorrhiza* (G.P.).

Arracacia peruviana (H. Wolff) Constance

Peru, 2800–3750 m.

Cuper, 3700 m. Wild herb along trail.

rakha rakha (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1424]

puna rakhacha (Qu.) (G.S.) [D1424]

Ayllu Punqu, 3750 m. In old field along brook.

k'ita rakhacha (Qu., *k'ita*, 'feral'; *rakhacha*,

'*Arracacia xanthorrhiza*' (T.H., G.S.) [K117]

The cooked stem is edible and eaten, although G.S. commented negatively that it tastes the way a newborn puppy smells. The plant is recognizable by this smell (G.S.). To treat craziness, this herb is cooked in soup made with the head of a black dog (G.S.).

Arracacia xanthorrhiza Bancroft

Cultivated, West Indies to Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 3200 m. Cultivated in field.

rhakhacha (Qu.) [K213]

Cultivated for the edible underground portions (G.P.). L.P. planted *rakhacha* in his low, warm corn field as an experiment to determine whether or not he could make it grow in Chinchero. His interest in planting a wide range of cultigenes was challenged by this crop which is considered impossible to grow at such a high altitude. Ultimately, he decided that it was not impossible, but also was not worth the effort.

Azorella multifida (Ruiz & Pavón) Pers.

Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Forming dense cushions on steep rock slopes.

puma tanga (Qu.) (L.H., M.H.) [D1570]

supu supu (Qu.) alternate name (G.S.) [D1570]

Plant has no uses (L.H., M.H., G.S.).

Bowlesia flabilis J. F. Macbr.

Peru, Bolivia, and northern Argentina.

Cuper, 3810 m. Wild herb in houseyard garden.

uphuy suru (Qu.) [K105]

Used to make a tea to treat a cough or for breakfast (G.S.), or tea for *inflamación intestinal* (Sp.) (T.H.).

Bowlesia tropaeolifolia Gillies & Hook.

High Andes of Peru south to Tierra del Fuego.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. In small depression on cliff face.

Name and use unknown (T.H., G.S.) [K185]

Coriandrum sativum L.

Native to Mediterranean region. Widely cultivated as condiment and adventive in warmer parts of Western Hemisphere.

Cuper, 3810 m. Cultivated in houseyard garden.

culandro (Qu., from Sp. *cilantro*, 'coriander leaves') [K109]

Leaves only are a condiment frequently used in cooking and hot sauces. Sold in Chinchero and Cusco markets.

Daucus montanus Humb. & Bonpl. ex Sprengel

Mexico to Patagonia.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. In cracks of large rock outcrop called Maranqaqa (D1379) and under rock outcropping on Antakillqa hillside (D1691).

hamp'atu perejil (Qu., *hamp'atu*, 'frog'; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') (G.S.) [D1379]

suk'a perejil (Qu.; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') (G.S.) [D1379]

Of no use (G.S.).

puna colander (Qu., from Sp., *cilantro*, 'coriander leaves') (L.P.) [D1691]

Used for tea for stomachache (L.P.). Root is helpful when rubbed on a sore wrist (B.G.). Leaves, which are said to smell like *cilantro*, can be ground in hot sauce (L.P.).

Eremocharis triradiata (H. Wolff) I.M. Johnston

Known only from Department of Cusco, Peru, 2000–3400 m.

Cuper, 3100 m. Along trail.

qhishwa ruda (Qu., *qhishwa*, 'warm place'; Sp., *ruda*, 'rue') (B.G.) [K318]

culandro (Qu., from Sp. *cilantro*, 'coriander leaves') (Am.Q., G.S.) alternate name [K318]

Useful to rub on skin (Qu., *kakunapaq*) in the same way as rue (Sp., *ruda*) (B.G.).

***Eryngium weberbaueri* H. Wolff.**

Southern Peru to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3800–3900 m. Herb cultivated in houseyard garden and among grasses on steep slope of Antakillqa hillside at place called Unu Urphuyuq.

negro uman (Sp., *negro*, 'black'; Qu., *uman*, 'head') [K108, F302]

escobilla del cerro (Sp., 'little broom of the hill') (T.H.) [K108]

Used to treat bronchitis and *desmantu* (Qu., from Sp., *desmandado*, waist-level backache from exhaustion) (G.S.). Used to make a tea to treat coughs (T.L.). Use unknown (T.H.). Sold in Chinchero and Cusco markets.

***Foeniculum vulgare* Miller**

Native to Mediterranean region; adventive throughout Western Hemisphere.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb cultivated in houseyard garden.

hinojo (Sp.) (N.C., A.Co., G.S.) [D1396]

Fennel, a cultivated herb. Main ingredient in *sankhu*, a food of ground toasted *habas*, wheat, maize, and dried peas (N.C.). Also used as tea (N.C.), for breakfast and for stomachache (G.S.). This plant has no Quechua name.

***Hydrocotyle urbaniana* H. Wolff**

Known only from Peruvian Andes.

Cuper, 3450–3900 m. Herb on hillside and on moist rock.

buton buton (Qu., from Sp., *botón*, 'button' or 'bud') (L.P.) [D1698]

chili chili (Qu.) (A.Ca., G.P.) [D1480]

frutilla (Sp., 'strawberry') possible name (B.G.) [D1698]

uphuy suru (Qu.) (G.A.) [D1698]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1480]

The peeled root is used to make a tea for fevers (G.P.); the root is boiled and its 'fruit' is eaten (B.G.). Drunk in tea for ailments of the 'side' (Sp., *costado*) (G.A.). Use unknown (L.P.).

***Niphogiton stricta* (H. Wolff) Mathias & Constance**

Known only from Andes of Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes.

hamp'atu perejil (Qu., *hamp'atu*, 'frog'; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') [D1557]

No use reported (U.I.). Plant may have medicinal use (G.S.).

***Oreomyrrhis andicola* (Kunth) Hook. f.**

Colombia to northern Argentina.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Cuper, 3600–3900 m. Under rock outcropping.

hamp'atu perejil (Qu., *hamp'atu*, 'frog'; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') (B.G., L.H.) [D1530]

puna perejil (Qu., *puna*, 'high area'; Sp., *perejil*, 'parsley') possible name (B.G.) [D1530]

puna colander (Qu., *puna*, 'high area'; from Sp. *colander* = *cilantro*, 'coriander leaves') (L.P.) [D1691]

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1530]

Use unknown (L.H.). Used for tea for stomachache (L.P.). Helpful to rub the root on a sore wrist (B.G.). Leaves, which smell like *cilantro* (Sp., 'coriander leaves'), can be substituted for them in hot sauce and other foods.

URTICACEAE

***Pilea serpyllacea* (H.B.K.) Wedd.**

In the Andes from Venezuela to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3600–3700 m. Steep hillside.

aquy k'aqka (Qu., *aqu*, 'flour'; *k'aqka* are small natural holes in stone where dirt collects, which are the habitat of this plant) [D1416, D1733]

qaqa uvas uvas (Qu., *qaqa*, 'rock'; Sp., *uvas*, 'grapes') (S.J.) [D1733]

Raw fruit is eaten by shepherds, and fed to children who are slow in learning to talk (G.S.).

***Urtica dioica* L.**

Introduced weed from Eurasia.

Cuper, 3450–3810 m. Herb in rock walls along trail (D1357) and in quebrada above Puqpuq waterfall (D1491).

puka t'ulluyuq khisa (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ulluyuq*, 'stemmed'; *khisa*, 'nettle') [D1357]

chunchu khisa (Qu., *chunchu*, 'jungle native'; *khisa*, 'nettle') [D1357]

ortiga (Sp., 'nettle') [D1357]

mula khisa (Qu., *khisa*, 'nettle') (G.S.) [D1491]

The plant is rubbed on the head for headache (N.C.). The flower is made into a tea with other spiny plants for

medicine against measles (N.C.). Juice is expressed by rubbing plant between hands (in a cloth) with *chi-cha* (Sp., 'maize beer'). This juice is drunk with *trago* (Sp., 'cane alcohol') to counteract its effects (C.Q.). Used to treat allergies by rubbing the fresh plant on the body (G.S.).

Urtica urens L.

Introduced weed from Eurasia, widely distributed in the New World.

Cuper, 3810 m. Herb in rich disturbed soil of old pigpen in house courtyard.

puka t'ulluyuq khisa (Qu., *puka*, 'red'; *t'ulluyuq*, 'stemmed'; *khisa*, 'nettle') [K208]

Use unknown (G.P.).

VALERIANACEAE

Valeriana agrimoniiifolia Killip

Central and southern Peru.

Yanacona, 3810 m. Herb on rock outcrop.

Cuper, 3700 m. On hillside.

Name and use unknown (N.C., G.S.) [D1403, D1434]

Valeriana aff. andina Britton

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

Name and use unknown (G.S.) [D1722]

Valeriana asplenifolia Killip

Peru (Cusco, Junín).

Cuper, 4000 m. In crack of rock and at place called Masuk'ayuq on slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

aquy k'aqka (Qu.) [F301]

Used to make a tea to treat a swollen stomach (T.L.).

Valeriana coarctata Ruiz & Pavón

Central and southern Peru.

Taucca, 4000–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes, side of cliff.

chawi chawi (Qu.) (L.H., G.S.) [D1524, D1571, K189]

ch'iqu ch'iqu (Qu.) alternate name (M.H.) [D1571]

Name and use unknown (B.G., G.S., U.I.) [D1524, K189]

Cuper, 4500 m. Summit of Antakillqa hill.

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') [D1714]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1714]

Chawi chawi, the name from Taucca, means very thin, like a dying person.

Sheep eat this plant but no other use was reported (L.H., G.S., M.H., U.I.). The Cuper specimen (*D1714*) was identified as *sara sara*, and said to be the female (Sp., *hembra*) of *D1653*, *Altensteinia elliptica* (L.P.).

Valeriana decussata Ruiz & Pavón

Central and southern Peru.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Erect herb on large sculptured rock outcrop called Chinkana.

wantu (wanti) khaya (Qu.) [F266A]

A cool (*fresco*, Sp.) plant, used to make juice to treat *fiebre intestinal* (Sp., 'internal fever'), called *sunqu calor* in Quechua, afflicting children and adults. Herb is pressed, and juice expressed is used as rub.

Valeriana aff. herrerae Killip

Central and southern Peru.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Steep rocky slopes.

Name and use unknown [D1528]

Valeriana micropterina Wedd.

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4000–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes and cliff faces.

aqha qupisun (Qu., *aqha*, 'maize beer') (G.S., U.I.) [D1546, K190]

sara sara (Qu., *sara*, 'maize') suggested name (L.H.) [D1546]

Cuper, 3600–4500 m. By trailside, and on

Antakillqa hillside among mosses on rock, in crack of rock on slopes, at place called Masuk'ayuq, and at summit of hill.

aqha qupisun (Qu., *aqha*, 'maize beer') (U.I.) [D1694, D1705]

culantro pusu (Qu., from Sp. *cilantro*, 'coriander') (B.G.) [D1705]

Name and use unknown (G.A.) [D1694, D1705]

The root with epidermis is boiled for tea given to babies and children with distended stomachs, and as a cure for babies with diarrhea or excessive urination (L.H., L.P., G.S., U.I.).

Valeriana radicata Graebner

Southern Peru.

Taucca, 4000–4200 m. Herb on rock face.

Name and use unknown (B.G., G.S.) [K193]

Valeriana renifolia Killip

Central and southern Peru.

Cuper, 3700 m. Herb in steep banks.

Name and use unknown (G.P., G.S.) [D1421]

Valeriana warburgii Graebn.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Erect herb on large sculptured rock outcrop called Chinkana.

wantu (wanti) khaya (Qu.) [F266B]

A cool (fresco, Sp.) plant, used to make juice to treat *fiebre intestinal* (Sp., 'internal fever'), called *sunqu calor* in Quechua, afflicting children and adults. Herb is pressed and juice is expressed and used as rub.

VERBENACEAE

Aloysia fiebrigii Hayek

Southern Peru, Bolivia.

Cuper, 3400 m. Woody shrub on hillside.
cedron cedron (Qu., from Sp. *cedro*, 'cedar') [D1757]

Prepared in a tea to treat headaches (G.P.).

Aloysia scorodoniooides (H.B.K.) Cham. var. *lopez-palacii* Mold.

Cusco, Peru.

Pirqa Kachun, 3000–3300 m. Woody shrub on dry hillside.

Name and use unknown (B.G., Am.Q., P.P., C.R., G.S., U.I.) [K308]

Informants pointed out that this plant was not *pimpinilla* (P.P.), *lakre* (C.R.), *kiyuña* (C.R.), *cedroncillo* (B.G., Am.Q., G.S.), or *ñuqchu* (B.G.).

Citharexylum pachyphyllum Mold.

Southern Peru.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hillside.

murmunkis (Qu.?) (N.C., B.G., G.P.) [D1655]

Wood used to make hoe handles; berries provide a dye (G.P.). Our dye experiments with this plant gave a blue green on wool with alum mordant in a neutral bath; pea green with alum basic; and dull purple with alum acid.

Duranta aff. *mandonii* Mold.

Colombia to Bolivia.

Cuper, 3500–3600 m. Spiny shrub on steep rocky slopes of Antakillqa hill.

t'angar (Qu.) (G.P.) [D1664]

murmunkis (Qu.) (G.A., G.S.) [D1664]

uq'i sach'a (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) possible name [D1664]

wayruru (Qu.) (N.C., B.G.) possible name [D1664]

Use unknown (G.P., G.S.). Useful as a dye; not to be drunk (G.A.).

Verbena hayekii Mold.

Peru and Bolivia.

Yanacona, 3750 m. Herb in fallow field on moist pampa.

mirmiñada (Qu.?) suggested name (G.P.) [D1616]

pampa verbena (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat, low-growing'; Sp., *verbena*) suggested name (G.P.) [D1616]

pampa lakre lakre (Qu., *pampa*, 'flat, low-growing'; Sp., *lacre*, 'red') suggested name (G.P.) [D1616]

Name and use unknown (B.G.) [D1616]

Use unknown (G.P.). Not *khuñuqa* (Qu.) by smell (B.G.).

Verbena hispida Ruiz & Pavón

Ecuador to Chile and Argentina.

Cuper, 3330–3810 m. Along trail and in old rocky field.

verbena (Sp.) (B.G., G.P., G.S.) [D1350, D1819]

The plant is boiled in water; the water is allowed to cool, then used to wash the head for headache (usually the result of drinking too much *trago* (Sp., 'cane alcohol') (B.G.). The entire plant is rubbed on the body to cleanse and give strength for running (G.P.). No Quechua name for this plant was reported.

VIOLACEAE

Viola pygmaea Juss. ex Poiret

Southern Peru and Bolivia.

Taucca, 4050–4250 m. Herb on steep rocky slopes.

Cuper, 4200–4500 m. In shallow soil on slopes of Antakillqa hillside at place called K'iqtuyuqpata and at summit of hill.

q'ara maransiras (Qu., *q'ara*, 'skin') [D1536]

wallpa wallpa (Qu., *wallpa*, 'chicken') (G.A., B.G., T.L., L.P., G.S.) [D1536, D1701, F306]

Only known use as browse for sheep (T.L., L.P., G.S.).

Conclusion

We do not treat here the complex system of classification of plants used by the people of Chinchero (see Franquemont, 1987). We briefly describe, however, a single example to suggest the nature of that logic, and to describe the chasm in understanding that we, as investigators, had to cross. Chinchero people identify a number of plants as having male or female gender (cf. Girault, 1984, p. 30). The data suggest that people think of most plants as bisexual. Plants present an array of sex and gender configurations very different from those which describe human beings. In the Quechua examples, 'male' or 'female' is the secondary term in a two-part name, so that a plant can be referred to simply by its name, one word, or if the occasion warrants, be further identified as 'male' or 'female.' The Quechua words *urqu* ('male') and *china* ('female') are used to describe animals and some plants, but not people. The age-related Quechua terms used to describe people also specify their sex, so that the addition of 'male' or 'female' would be redundant. Chinchero people translate *urqu* and *china* directly to the Spanish *macho* 'male' and *hembra* 'female,' which are used by primary Spanish-speakers to refer respectively to males of any age and to female children, as well as to animals. These terms are familiar to all Chinchero residents and can be used interchangeably.

We were anxious to learn what Quechua gender identifications of plants might reflect. Since we had not ever heard a Chinchero person explain plant reproduction in sexual terms, we doubted that the designations were based on ideas of reproductive roles. We first speculated that gender might just be a convenient designation for plants which had two growth forms, an application of the handiest dualism. We were not surprised to learn that most male plants were tall and erect, while most female plants were (relatively) short and squat; for example, *Perezia pungens* ('male') and *Perezia pin-natifida* ('female'). As a generalization, however, the "convenience" hypothesis did not prove true. Gender was not the only medium used to designate varieties; some plants had four or five growth forms which were distinguished by environmental preferences, and sometimes only two forms were distinguished in this way. Although gender was applied to a few plants which had more than one growth form but grew in the same general area, such an application was not universal, and many plants varied in ways which were not considered noteworthy.

A different generalization did emerge. Many of these plants were considered to be useful, and in those cases, the female was more useful, stronger in the desired character, more fertile in the sense of providing an essence of utility, be it a dye (*Bidens* spp.), a defense (*Ruta graveolens*), or a tea (*Bartsia* cf. *bartsioides*). The male plant then was weaker, sterile, infertile. These roles parallel other aspects of this agricultural society in which the earth is considered to be female, in which (as in any other) female animals are worth more than male animals because of their reproductive potential.

The life cycle of a plant that grows in our own woods provides a familiar illustration for the Chinchero concept of equivalence of fat and juice, fat and fertility, fat and female gender, and ultimately fat and beauty. The jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) is sequentially hermaphroditic: an individual plant regrows from its roots each spring, taking either a male or a female form depending on the nourishment it has received and the moisture it has been able to store. During a wet spring, the plant may be well enough fed to take a female form, having stored the extra energy needed to support the fertility of female growth. In another, dryer year, it may re-emerge as a male. Of course, we judge 'male' and 'female' in *Arisaema* on the presence of male organs (producing pollen) or female organs (carrying seeds), a distinction not generally recognized by Chinchero people. But the plant's ontology also has parallels with Quechua gender concepts. Quechua people logically associate female, fertility, swelling, and fat, and describe a life-style of sequential hermaphroditism for *kiyawcha* (several orchid species) based on the size of a plant's water-bearing pseudobulb.

It is our hope that this work may serve as a basis for further investigations by a wide range of researchers into the many diverse topics of ethnobotany.

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Index of Local Names

Local name	Latin name	Family
achanqharas	<i>Begonia clarkei</i>	Begoniaceae
achira	<i>Canna × indica</i>	Cannaceae
achupaylla	<i>Puya ferruginea</i>	Bromeliaceae
achuqcha	<i>Cyclanthera brachybotrys</i>	Cucurbitaceae
k'ita achuqcha		
ahinhus	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Compositae
albergas blancas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Leguminosae
albergas rojas		
alfa	<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Leguminosae
alfa alfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	
alfalfa	<i>Melilotus indica</i>	
falso alfalfa	<i>Crotalaria incana</i>	
alfalfa falsa	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
allpalla	<i>Melilotus indica</i>	
alosima	<i>Diploschistes aff. hypoleucus</i>	Lichen: Diploschistaceae
amapolas del campo	<i>Salvia verbenacea</i>	Labiateae
ambar ambar	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae
	<i>Cynanchum tarmense</i>	Asclepiadaceae
	<i>Sarcostemma solanoides</i>	
	<i>Dioscorea incayensis</i>	Dioscoreaceae
	<i>Dioscorea piperifolia</i>	
	<i>Phaseolus augustii</i>	Leguminosae
	<i>Senecio calcensis</i>	Compositae
ambrosacha		
angel tawna	<i>Loasa cuzcoensis</i>	Loasaceae
angel tawnin		
anis		
pampa anis	<i>Vilobia praetermissa</i>	Compositae
aña panku	<i>Datura stramonium</i> ssp. <i>ferox</i>	Solanaceae
panqu	<i>Erdisia aff. erecta</i>	Cactaceae
añu		
k'ita añu	<i>Tropaeolum tuberosum</i>	Tropaeolaceae
platáno añu		
sambo añu		
yaña añu		
yana ñawi		
aqha qupisun		
aquy k'aqka	<i>Calandrinia acaulis</i>	Portulacaceae
aselgas	<i>Valeriana micropterina</i>	Valerianaceae
atq ulluku	<i>Pilea serpyllacea</i>	Urticaceae
avena	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Polygonaceae
awarunkhu	<i>Ullucus tuberosus</i>	Basellaceae
awilmantu	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Gramineae
aya huqta	<i>Puya weberbaueri</i>	Bromeliaceae
ayaq t'ika	<i>Hebecladus</i> sp.; <i>Saracha herrerae</i>	Solanaceae
ayaq waqtan	<i>Cheilanthes incarum</i>	Fern: Pteridaceae
	<i>Alonsoa meridionalis</i>	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes pruinata</i>	Fern: Pteridaceae
	<i>Hypotrachyna</i> sp.	Lichen: Parmeliaceae
	<i>Xanthoparmelia peruviensis</i>	
bolsa bolsa		
boton boton	<i>Draba</i> aff. <i>cuzcoensis</i>	Cruciferae
buton buton	<i>Ranunculus breviscapus</i>	Ranunculaceae
	<i>Hydrocotyle urbaniana</i>	Umbelliferae
cabra cabra		
campanilla	<i>Cynanchum tarmense</i>	Asclepiadaceae
chhilin campanilla	<i>Fuchsia boliviiana</i>	Onagraceae
capuli	<i>Fuchsia apetala</i>	
cartucho	<i>Prunus serotina</i> ssp. <i>capuli</i>	Rosaceae
cebada	<i>Penstemon gentianoides</i>	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Gramineae

Local name	Latin name	Family
cebolla cebolla	<i>Werneria nubigenia</i> <i>Werneria staticaefolia</i> <i>Mastigostyla</i> sp.	Compositae
cedron cedron	<i>Aloysia fiebrigii</i>	Iridaceae
ch'ankil	<i>Elodea potamogeton</i>	Verbenaceae
ch'apu ch'apu	<i>Teloschistes exilis</i>	Hydrocharitaceae
ch'jñi phuytu	<i>Usnea</i> sp.	Lichen: Teloschistaceae
ch'iqu ch'iqu	<i>Calceolaria sparsiflora</i>	Lichen: Usneaceae
ch'ullqu (ch'ullku)	<i>Valeriana coarctata</i>	Scrophulariaceae
pampa ch'ullqu (ch'ullku)	<i>Oxalis petrophila</i>	Valerianaceae
ch'ullqus (ch'ullkus)		Oxalidaceae
chachaquma	<i>Nothoscordum andicola</i>	Liliaceae
chawi chawi	<i>Crotalaria incana</i>	Leguminosae
chili chili	<i>Oxalis peduncularis</i> var. <i>pisosa</i>	Oxalidaceae
chichira	<i>Escallonia resinosa</i>	Saxifragaceae
chilka	<i>Valeriana coarctata</i>	Valerianaceae
china china	<i>Geranium patagonicum</i>	Geraniaceae
chinchamali	<i>Geranium sessiliflorum</i>	
chinchikuma	<i>Geranium weddellii</i>	
chiqchi	<i>Anemone helleborifolia</i>	Ranunculaceae
qhishwa ch'iqchi	<i>Hydrocotyle urbaniana</i>	Umbelliferae
upa ch'iqchi	<i>Lepidium bipinnatifidum</i>	Cruciferae
chiqchipa	<i>Baccharis latifolia</i>	Compositae
chiqllumay	<i>Senecio herrerae</i>	Compositae
chiqllurway	<i>Krameria lappacea</i>	Krameriaceae
chiri chiri	<i>Mutisia acuminata</i>	Compositae
chiwanway	<i>Berberis cliffortioides</i>	Berberidaceae
cilantro	<i>Berberis boliviiana</i>	
puna colander	<i>Berberis saxicola</i>	
culandro		
culantro punas	<i>Tagetes multiflora</i>	Compositae
culantro punas	<i>Vallea stipularis</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
clavel	<i>Vallea stipularis</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
pampa clavel	<i>Grindelia boliviiana</i>	Compositae
coca	<i>Thalictrum decipiens</i>	Ranunculaceae
inca coca	<i>Stenomesson recurvatum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
inca coca de la puna	<i>Stenomesson incarnatum</i>	
coca coca		
cola de caballo	<i>Daucus montanus</i>	Umbelliferae
corbojo	<i>Oreomyrrhis andicola</i>	
duraznillo	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	
	<i>Eremocharis triradiata</i>	
	<i>Thalictrum decipiens</i>	Ranunculaceae
	<i>Thalictrum decipiens</i>	Ranunculaceae
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Calandrinia alba</i>	Portulacaceae
	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	
	<i>Erythroxylum coca</i>	Erythroxylaceae
	<i>Polypodium angustifolium</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>	Fern: Polypodiaceae
	<i>Polypodium buchtienii</i>	
	<i>Polypodium</i> sp. (subg. <i>Polypodium</i>)	
	<i>Polypodium</i> aff. <i>polypodioides</i>	
	<i>Pellaea ternifolia</i> var. <i>ternifolia</i>	Fern: Pteridaceae
	<i>Aphanactis villosa</i>	Compositae
	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i>	Equisetaceae
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Labiatae
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Compositae
	<i>Epilobium denticulatum</i>	Onagraceae
	<i>Castilleja pseudopallescens</i>	Scrophulariaceae
durazno	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae
durazno durazno	<i>Relbunium croceum</i> ssp. <i>involucratum</i>	Rubiaceae
escobilla	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Compositae

Local name	Latin name	Family
eucalipto, ecalistu	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae
fawka	<i>Flourensia polyccephala</i>	Compositae
frutilla frutilla	<i>Fuchsia apetala</i>	Onagraceae
frutilla, k'ita frutilla	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae
granadillas	<i>Passiflora pinnatistipula</i>	Passifloraceae
habas	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Leguminosae
paluqu habas		
puquchun habas		
puka habas		
q'umir habas		
habas blancas		
haminqay		
pampa haminqay	<i>Lysipomia laciniata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Campanulaceae
hanq'as	<i>Lupinus cf. hornemanii</i>	Leguminosae
	<i>Lupinus prostratus</i>	
	<i>Lupinus aff. prostratus</i>	
	<i>Bartsia</i> sp., prob. nov.	
hataqlu	<i>Myriophyllum quitense</i>	Scrophulariaceae
hinojo	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Halorragidaceae
husqa	<i>Dalea exilis</i>	Umbelliferae
waña husqa	<i>Astragalus weddellianus</i>	Leguminosae
pampa husqa	<i>Dalea pazensis</i>	
huwisk'i	<i>Erdisia aff. erecta</i>	Cactaceae
ichu	<i>Brachypodium mexicanum</i>	Gramineae
	<i>Calamagrostis glacialis</i>	
	<i>Festuca dolichophylla</i>	
	<i>Festuca sublimis</i>	
	<i>Nasella aff. linearifolia</i>	
	<i>Nasella pubiflora</i>	
iri ichu	<i>Stipa ichu</i>	Iridaceae
ichu ichu	<i>Sisyrinchium junceum</i>	
	<i>Sisyrinchium laxum</i>	
	<i>Plantago lamprophylla</i>	Plantaginaceae
isphinhuy	<i>Aristeguietia (Eupatorium) discolor</i>	Compositae
k'anlli	<i>Senecio spinosus</i>	Compositae
k'aqla	<i>Opuntia aff. subulata</i>	Cactaceae
kamasayri	<i>Nicotiana undulata</i>	Solanaceae
kampachu	<i>Brugmansia × candida</i>	Solanaceae
kanchalawa	<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Compositae
karwinchu	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Papaveraceae
khallampa	<i>Morchella elata</i>	Fungi: Morchellaceae
pacha khallampa	<i>Morchella esculenta</i>	
khana	<i>Munnozia lyrata</i>	Compositae
khishqa khana	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	
llampu khana	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
khisa		
chunchu khisa	<i>Caiophora rosulata</i>	Loasaceae
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	
mula khisa	<i>Caiophora cirsifolia</i>	Loasaceae
puka t'ika khisa	<i>Caiophora rosulata</i>	
puka t'ikaq khisa	<i>Caiophora stenocarpa</i>	
puka t'ikayuq khisa	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae
puka t'ulluyuq khisa	<i>Urtica urens</i>	
suq'a khisa	<i>Phacelia pinnatifida</i>	Hydrophyllaceae
upa khisa	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Compositae
khishqa	<i>Erdisia aff. erecta</i>	Cactaceae
alka khishqa	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Compositae
estrella khishqa	<i>Acicarpha procumbens</i>	Calyceraceae
t'anqar khishqacha	<i>Lycianthes lycioides</i>	Solanaceae

Local name	Latin name	Family
khishqa khishqa khuchi khuchi	<i>Datura stramonium</i> ssp. <i>ferox</i> <i>Hypoxis decumbens</i> <i>Chloraea reticulata</i> <i>Anthericum eccremorhizum</i> <i>Anthericum herrerae</i>	Solanaceae Amaryllidaceae Orchidaceae Liliaceae
khuñuqa pampa khuñuqa	<i>Satureja boliviensis</i> <i>Hedeoma mandonianum</i>	Labiatae
khuytu	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> spp. <i>milleianum</i>	Chenopodiaceae
khuyu pampa khuyu	<i>Scirpus californicus</i> <i>Juncus dombeyanus</i>	Cyperaceae Juncaceae
kiku	<i>Bidens andicola</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Compositae
hembra kiku qhishwa kiku macho kiku	<i>Ranunculus praemorsus</i> var. <i>praemorsus</i> <i>Bidens andicola</i> var. <i>andicola</i> <i>Bidens andicola</i>	Ranunculaceae Compositae
kipalvu	<i>Bidens andicola</i> var. <i>descomposita</i> <i>Alternanthera caracasana</i>	
kiswar puna kiswar	<i>Buddleja incana</i> <i>Buddleja coriacea</i>	Loganiaceae
kiyawcha	<i>Epidendrum</i> cf. <i>densifolium</i> <i>Oncidium</i> cf. <i>aureum</i>	Orchidaceae
kunquña	<i>Villadia virgata</i> <i>Peperomia galloides</i>	Crassulaceae Piperaceae
kuychi kuychi	<i>Peperomia</i> sp. <i>Villadia virgata</i>	Crassulaceae
lacre	<i>Siphocampylus tupaeformis</i>	
lagre, lakre lakre pampa lakre lakre	<i>Bartsia</i> cf. <i>bartsioides</i> <i>Bartsia diffusa</i>	Scrophulariaceae
puka t'ika lakre lakre lakre lakre	<i>Verbena hayekii</i> <i>Castilleja virgata</i> <i>Castilleja pumila</i> <i>Castilleja virgata</i> <i>Bartsia inaequalis</i> <i>Bartsia diffusa</i>	Verbenaceae Scrophulariaceae
layu	<i>Trifolium amabile</i> var. <i>amabile</i> <i>Trifolium amabile</i> var. <i>pentlandii</i> <i>Trifolium amabile</i> var. <i>amabile</i>	Leguminosae
layu layu leche leche pampa sunqu lirio	<i>Ipomoea minuta</i> <i>Sisyrinchium caespitificum</i>	Convolvulaceae Iridaceae
lisa(s)		
atuo lisa papas lisas phantasma lisas qhillu chuqcha lisas tiqtiharo lisas yuraq lisas zanahoria lisas arequipa lisas	<i>Ullucus tuberosus</i>	Basellaceae
llanten llanten		
llaqhi		
llawlli		
qhillu t'ikaq llawlli ruyaq llawlli uchu k'aspas llawllicha	<i>Malaxis excavata</i> <i>Rumex crispus</i> <i>Rumex cuneifolius</i> <i>Barnadesia berberoides</i> <i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i> <i>Barnadesia berberoides</i> (vel aff.) <i>Chuquiraga spinosa</i>	Orchidaceae Polygonaceae Compositae Compositae Compositae
lluki	<i>Kakeneckia lanceolata</i>	Rosaceae
llulu	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Cruciferae
llullucha	<i>Nostoc commune</i>	Algae: Nostocaceae
hamp'atu llullucha	<i>Anacyclis aeruginosa</i>	Algae: Chroococcaceae
lluq'i lluq'i	<i>Linum oligophyllum</i>	Linaceae
lluthu lluthu	<i>Moschopsis</i> sp.	Calyceraceae
lluttu lluttu	<i>Hesperomeles lanuginosa</i>	Rosaceae
lomo lomo	<i>Hypseocharis bilobata</i> vel. aff.	Oxalidaceae

Local name	Latin name	Family
luraypu	<i>Echeveria</i> aff. <i>chilensis</i> <i>Echeveria</i> aff. <i>peruviana</i>	Crassulaceae
macha macha	<i>Pernettya prostrata</i>	Ericaceae
maki maki	<i>Plagiochasma rupestre</i> <i>Athalamia andina</i> <i>Peltigera polydactyla</i> <i>Peltigera praetextata</i> <i>Sticta</i> aff. <i>boliviensis</i>	Hepaticae: Aytoniaceae Hepaticae: Cleveaceae Lichen: Peltigeraceae
malvas	<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>	Lichen: Stictaceae
manka p'aki	<i>Malva parviflora</i> <i>Stevia rhombifolia</i> var. <i>stephanacoma</i>	Hepaticae: Lunulariaceae Malvaceae
manka pakí	<i>Mirabilis prostrata</i> <i>Viguiera procumbens</i> <i>Eupatorium sternbergianum</i>	Compositae Nyctaginaceae Compositae
manzana	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Rosaceae
manzanilla	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Compositae
maransiras	Sp. indet.	Compositae
q'ara maransiras	<i>Lobelia tenera</i> <i>Viola pygmaea</i>	Campanulaceae
margaritas	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> <i>Werneria pygmaea</i> <i>Werneria villosa</i>	Violaceae Compositae
markhu	<i>Ambrosia artemisioides</i>	Compositae
matiqlu	<i>Ranunculus breviscapus</i>	Ranunculaceae
maych'a	<i>Eupatorium pentlandianum</i> <i>Senecio rudbeckiifolius</i> <i>Eupatorium cuzcoense</i> <i>Senecio parvocapitatus</i> <i>Senecio rudbeckiifolius</i> <i>Arcytophyllum thymifolium</i>	Compositae
hayaq maych'a		
llamaq mikhuna maych'a		
maych'a maych'a qhura		Rubiaceae
mejorana		
puma mikhurana	<i>Castilleja pumila</i> <i>Veronica persica</i>	Scrophulariaceae
pampa mikhurana		
michi michi	<i>Draba</i> aff. <i>D. cuzcoensis</i> <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Cruciferae
mirmiñada	<i>Verbena hayekii</i>	Verbenaceae
molle	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Anacardiaceae
mostaza	<i>Brassica</i> aff. <i>B. nigra</i> or <i>B. juncea</i>	Cruciferae
mostazilla		
mayu mostazilla	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> <i>Sisymbrium</i> cf. <i>oleraceum</i>	Cruciferae
much'u		
khuchi much'u	<i>Juncus imbricatus</i>	Juncaceae
caballuq muchun	<i>Juncus tenuis</i> var. <i>platycaulos</i>	
mullaka	<i>Muehlenbeckia vulcanica</i>	Polygonaceae
muña	<i>Minthostachys glabrescens</i>	Labiatae
muqu muqu	<i>Cyperus hermaphroditus</i> <i>Baccharis genistelloides</i> <i>Mirabilis prostrata</i>	Cyperaceae Compositae Nyctaginaceae
murmunkis	<i>Citharexylum pachyphyllum</i>	Verbenaceae
muthuy	<i>Senna versicolor</i>	Leguminosae
nabo	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Cruciferae
naranja naranja	<i>Ephedra americana</i>	Gymno: Ephedraceae
negro uman	<i>Eryngium weberbaueri</i>	Umbelliferae
niwa	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> <i>Cortaderia</i> sp. (sect. <i>Cortaderia</i>) <i>Lamprothrysus hieronymi</i>	Gramineae
q'usi niwa	<i>Muhlenbergia rigida</i> <i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>	

Local name	Latin name	Family
niwaq qhura	<i>Stipa ichu</i>	Gramineae
nogal	<i>Juglans neotropica</i>	Juglandaceae
nudo nudo	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i>	Compositae
ñukhaw	<i>Cestrum conglomeratum</i>	Solanaceae
ñuñumiyá	<i>Psoralea pubescens</i>	Leguminosae
ñuñupunqa	<i>Solanum nitidum</i>	Solanaceae
urqu ñuñupunqa	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Euphorbiaceae
ñuqchu	<i>Ipomoea minuta</i>	Convolvulaceae
ashñaq ñuqchu	<i>Euphorbia huanchahana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
ásul ñuqchu	<i>Thalictrum decipiens</i>	Ranunculaceae
saqraq ñuqchu	<i>Salvia dombevi</i>	Labiatae
velapi ñuqchu	<i>Salvia oppositiflora</i>	
oca	<i>Salvia rhombifolia</i>	Scrophulariaceae
higos oca	<i>Castilleja fissifolia</i>	Scrophulariaceae
pawkar oca	<i>Alonsoa meridionalis</i>	Labiatae
oca oca	<i>Lepechinia floribunda</i>	Plumbaginaceae
pampa oca oca	<i>Plumbago coerulea</i>	Labiatae
ortiga	<i>Salvia sarmentosa</i>	Campanulaceae
p'irqa	<i>Siphocampylus tupaeformis</i>	Labiatae
p'ispita	<i>Salvia oppositiflora</i>	Scrophulariaceae
p'isqu sillum	<i>Alonsoa meridionalis</i>	Campanulaceae
p'isqu sisaq	<i>Siphocampylus tupaeformis</i>	Oxalidaceae
p'isqu sisan	<i>Oxalis tuberosa</i>	Oxalidaceae
pachakuti	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	Compositae
paku yunqi	<i>Bidens andicola</i> var. <i>descomposita</i>	
papa	<i>Heliopsis buphtalmoides</i>	
ch'iri papa: q'usi	<i>Stevia rhombifolia</i> var. <i>stephanacoma</i>	
ch'iri papa: wañu	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Solanaceae
imilla papa	<i>Acalypha aroniooides</i>	Euphorbiaceae
intiq papan	<i>Paronychia mandoniana</i>	Caryophyllaceae
intiq papan, killaq papan	<i>Metastelma</i> sp.	Asclepiadaceae
killaq papan	<i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae
puka qumpis (papa)	<i>Arenaria cf. digyna</i>	
alka qumpis	<i>Cerastium tucumanense</i>	Compositae
mariba	<i>Paranephelius uniflorus</i>	Gramineae
qumpis	<i>Aciachne acicularis</i>	
papa blanca	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae
papa cusqueña	<i>Peperomia peruviana</i>	Piperaceae
papa mantaro	<i>Dioscorea ancashensis</i>	Dioscoreaceae
ruyaq waña (papa)	<i>Peperomia verruculosa</i>	Piperaceae
yana bole (papa)	<i>Peperomia peruviana</i>	
	<i>Peperomia verruculosa</i>	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Solanaceae

Local name	Latin name	Family
papa		
yana mariba (papa)		
yana papa: papa Olones		
yana suytu (papa)		
yana wiraqucha (papa)		
yungay (papa)		
virundis		
atuq papa		
	<i>Solanum acaule</i>	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	
	<i>Agave americana</i>	Amaranthaceae
paqpa		
paraqay		
sach'a paraqay		
	<i>Colignonia weberbaueri</i>	Nyctaginaceae
	<i>Melica scabra</i>	Gramineae
pasto		
arequipa pasto		
kiru kiru pasto		
pata pata pasto		
sima pasto		
sima sima pasto		
urqu pasto		
wila wila pasto		
sonsa pasto		
	<i>Agropyron breviaristatum</i>	Cruciferae
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Selaginellaceae
	<i>Selaginella sp.</i>	Gramineae
	<i>Nasella pubiflora</i>	
	<i>Poa horridula</i>	
	<i>Mastigostyla sp.</i>	Iridaceae
	<i>Cyperus sesleroides</i>	Cyperaceae
	<i>Gnaphalium cheiranthifolium</i>	Compositae
	<i>Polypogon interruptus</i>	Gramineae
	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	
pata kaqra		
pavitos		
hatun pawitus		
pampa pavitos		
	<i>Stevia macbridei</i> var. <i>anomala</i>	Compositae
	<i>Lathyrus longipes</i>	Leguminosae
	<i>Vicia andicola</i>	
	<i>Lathyrus longipes</i>	
	<i>Vicia andicola</i>	
	<i>Vicia andicola</i>	
paya paya		
payqu		
anka payqu		
perejil		
hamp'atu perejil		
	<i>Senecio herrerae</i>	Compositae
	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Solanaceae
	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Chenopodiaceae
	<i>Iresine celosia</i>	Amaranthaceae
	<i>Gomphrena elegans</i>	
	<i>Chenopodium incisum</i>	Chenopodiaceae
	<i>Daucus montanus</i>	Umbelliferae
	<i>Niphogeton stricta</i>	
	<i>Oreomyrrhis andicola</i>	
	<i>Lithospermum peruvianum</i>	Boraginaceae
	<i>Daucus montanus</i>	Umbelliferae
	<i>Gentianella rima</i>	Gentianaceae
	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Solanaceae
	<i>Halenia weddelliana</i>	
	<i>Gentiana dolichopoda</i>	
	<i>Gentiana persquarrosa</i>	
	<i>Gentiana dolichopoda</i>	Gentianaceae
	<i>Cosmos peucedanifolius</i>	Compositae
	<i>Onoseris albicans</i>	Compositae
phuya phuya		
piki piki		
pilli		
ch'aki pilli		
ch'aran pilli		
charan pilli		
hayaq pilli		
qnishwa pilli		
q'ara pilli		
	<i>Nothoscordum andicola</i>	Liliaceae
	<i>Baccharis boliviensis</i>	Compositae
	Genus unknown	Compositae
	<i>Hypochoeris taraxacoides</i>	
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	
	<i>Hypericum caespitosum</i>	Guttiferae
	<i>Hypochoeris chilensis</i>	Compositae
	<i>Paranephelius uniflorus</i>	

Local name	Latin name	Family
pimpinilla puna pimpinilla qhishwa pimpinilla	<i>Metastelma</i> sp. <i>Lathyrus longipes</i> <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Asclepiadaceae Chenopodiaceae
pinku pinku	<i>Arcytophyllum thymifolium</i>	Rubiaceae
pinqayllikista	<i>Krameria lappacea</i>	Krameriaceae
piris pis	<i>Ephedra americana</i>	Ephedraceae
puka t'ika	<i>Gentiana persquarrosa</i>	Gentianaceae
putaqllanku	<i>Gentiana microphylla</i>	
puya puya	<i>Salpichroa gayi</i>	Solanaceae
q'armatu	<i>Clematis seemannii</i>	Ranunculaceae
q'ira	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>	Compositae
q'umu q'umu	<i>Sicyos baderoa</i>	Cucurbitaceae
q'utu q'utu	<i>Nothoscordum fisticle</i>	Liliaceae
q'uya		
qalaywala	<i>Nicotiana tomentosa</i>	Solanaceae
pampa qalaywala	<i>Senecio herrerae</i>	Compositae
qhishwa qalaywala	<i>Astragalus garbancillo</i>	Leguminosae
china qalaywala	<i>Luzula racemosa</i>	Juncaceae
urqun qalaywala	<i>Cyclanthera brachybotrys</i>	Cucurbitaceae
qantu	<i>Festuca sublimis</i>	Gramineae
puka qantu	<i>Elaphoglossum aff. petiolatum</i>	Fern: Dryopteridaceae
qhillu qantu	<i>Polypodium angustifolium</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>	Polypodiaceae
qhitu qhitu	<i>Elaphoglossum</i> sp.	Fern: Dryopteridaceae
hembra qhitu qhitu	<i>Polypodium crassifolium</i>	Polypodiaceae
macho quiti qhitu	<i>Elaphoglossum</i> sp.	Fern: Dryopteridaceae
qhura	<i>Elaphoglossum</i> sp.	Fern: Dryopteridaceae
aqha aqha qhura	<i>Cantua buxifolia</i>	Polemoniaceae
ashñaq qhura		
asñaq qhura		
khanan khanan qhura		
uq'i qhura		
paya paya qhura	<i>Gamochaeta spicata</i>	Compositae
piki piki qhura	<i>Gnaphalium mandonii</i>	
q'umu q'umu qhura	<i>Gamochaeta spicata</i>	
suytu qhura		
suytu suytu qhura	<i>Salpichroa glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>glandulosa</i>	Solanaceae
qhuracha	<i>Ranunculus praemorsus</i> var. <i>praemorsus</i>	Ranunculaceae
qimsa kuchu	<i>Sigesbeckia jorullensis</i>	Compositae
qiyuña	<i>Sigesbeckia jorullensis</i>	
quinua	<i>Sigesbeckia jorullensis</i>	
k'ita quinua	<i>Galinsoga mandonii</i>	Compositae
ruyaq quinua	<i>Relbunium croceum</i> ssp. <i>involucratum</i>	Rubiaceae
quncha	<i>Nicotiana tomentosa</i>	Solanaceae
inka quncha	<i>Quinchamalium procumbens</i>	Santalaceae
llanka quncha	<i>Sisyrinchium laxum</i>	Iridaceae
qusmayllu	<i>Eupatorium volkensii</i>	Compositae
qusmayllu wayq'u	<i>Bartsia</i> sp.	Scrophulariaceae
quwimira	<i>Baccharis serrulata</i>	Compositae
rakha rakha	<i>Galinsoga mandonii</i>	
	<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i>	
	<i>Polylepis besseri</i>	
	<i>Polylepis incana</i>	
	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	Chenopodiaceae
	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> ssp. <i>milleanum</i>	
	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	
	<i>Pleurocollybia cibaria</i>	Fungi: Tricholomataceae
	Genus unknown	Fungi
	<i>Pleurocollybia</i> aff. <i>cibaria</i>	
	<i>Solanum arequipense</i>	Solanaceae
	<i>Solanum glandulosipilosum</i>	
	<i>Solanum ochrophyllum</i>	
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Geraniaceae
	<i>Arracacia peruviana</i>	Umbelliferae

Local name	Latin name	Family
rakhacha	<i>Arracacia aequatorialis</i>	Umbelliferae
k'ita rakhacha	<i>Arracacia xanthorrhiza</i>	
puna rakhacha	<i>Arracacia peruviana</i>	
raki raki	<i>Asplenium monanthes</i> <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> <i>Polystichum cochleatum</i> <i>Polystichum montevideense</i> <i>Polystichum orbiculatum</i> <i>Cheilanthes marginata</i> <i>Cheilanthes pruinata</i> <i>Thelypteris glandulosolanosa</i> <i>Thelypteris nitens</i> <i>Thelypteris rufa</i> <i>Thelypteris nitens</i> <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> <i>Cheilanthes marginata</i> <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> <i>Bomarea dulcis</i> <i>Bomarea andimarcana</i> <i>Bomarea ovata</i> <i>Bomarea dulcis</i> <i>Galium aparine</i> <i>Galium weberbaueri</i> <i>Relbunium croceum</i> ssp. <i>involucratum</i> <i>Spartium junceum</i>	Fern: Aspleniaceae Fern: Dryopteridaceae Fern: Pteridaceae Fern: Thelypteridaceae
mayupi raki raki		Fern: Thelypteridaceae
pampa raki raki		Fern: Dryopteridaceae
urqun raki raki		Fern: Pteridaceae
rama, grama	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Gramineae
ramos ramos	<i>Bomarea dulcis</i> <i>Bomarea andimarcana</i> <i>Bomarea ovata</i> <i>Bomarea dulcis</i> <i>Galium aparine</i> <i>Galium weberbaueri</i> <i>Relbunium croceum</i> ssp. <i>involucratum</i> <i>Spartium junceum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
ramos de la quebrada		
rata rata	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> <i>Eremocharis triradiata</i> <i>Urocarpidium shepardae</i> <i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Rubiaceae
retama		Leguminosae
ruda		Rutaceae
q'hishwa ruda		Umbelliferae
ruphu		Malvaceae
ruq'a		Cactaceae
q'ara ruq'a		
inka ruq'a		
ruk'i		Rhamnaceae
rurutilu		Solanaceae
salli pupuha	<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>	Saxifragaceae
salvahina	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Bromeliaceae
salvia	<i>Lepechinia meyenii</i>	Labiateae
salvia del cerro	<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Bromeliaceae
salvia ñuqchu	<i>Salvia oppositiflora</i>	Labiateae
salwahi	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Bromeliaceae
sambho quluta	<i>Monnieria amarella</i>	Polygalaceae
san borja		
puna san borgue		
sangra sangra	<i>Onoseris albicans</i> <i>Descurainia myriophyllum</i> <i>Descurainia titicacensis</i> <i>Brassica campestris</i>	Compositae Cruciferae
urqun sangra sangra		
santa lucia	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Compositae
santa mayra	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Compositae
sara	<i>Zea mays</i>	Gramineac
sara sara	<i>Anthericum ecremorrhizum</i> <i>Aa matthewsii</i> <i>Altensteinia elliptica</i> <i>Chloraea reticulata</i> <i>Malaxis excavata</i> <i>Valeriana coarctata</i> <i>Valeriana micropterina</i> <i>Commelinia tuberosa</i> <i>Sambucus peruviana</i> <i>Oenothera versicolor</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Festuca quadridentata</i> <i>Poa aff. horridula</i>	Liliaceae Orchidaceae Valerianaceae Commelinaceae Caprifoliaceae Onagraceae Compositae Gramineae
sauk'u		
saya saya		
silk'iwa		
sima		

Local name	Latin name	Family
sima sima	<i>Sisyrinchium praealtum</i>	Iridaceae
suphu suphucha	<i>Hieracium mandonii</i>	Compositae
suka rura	<i>Senecio calcensis</i>	Compositae
sullulumay	<i>Arcytophyllum thymifolium</i>	Rubiaceae
sunch'u	<i>Vallea stipularis</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
	<i>Viguiera pazensis</i>	Compositae
	<i>Viguiera procumbens</i>	Compositae
sunchus		
sunkha		
kaka sunqi	<i>Breutelia nigrescens</i>	Moss: Bartramiaceae
qaqa sunkha	<i>Zygodon pichinchensis</i>	Moss: Orthotrichaceae
	<i>Tillandsia capillaris</i>	Bromeliaceae
	<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	
	<i>Umbilicaria peruviana</i>	Lichen: Gyrophoraceae
	<i>Cetrariastrum cf. nigrociliatum</i>	Lichen: Parmeliaceae
supay kayqu	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Solanaceae
supu supu	<i>Azorella multifida</i>	Umbelliferae
suq'a rura	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabrum</i>	Sapindaceae
sutuma	<i>Lysipomia laciniata</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i>	Campanulaceae
	<i>Perezia pinnatifida</i>	Compositae
	<i>Perezia pungens</i>	
pampa sutuma	<i>Conyza deserticola</i>	Hydrophyllaceae
	<i>Phacelia secunda</i>	
t'anqar	<i>Dunalia spinosa</i>	Solanaceae
qhiswa t'anqar	<i>Duranta cf. mandonii</i>	Verbenaceae
yuraq t'ika t'anqar	<i>Lycianthes lycioides</i>	Solanaceae
t'asta		
tanqa	<i>Escallonia myrtilloides</i>	Saxifragaceae
puma tanqa		
taruqa ñuñu	<i>Azorella multifida</i>	Umbelliferae
tarwi	<i>Wahlenbergia peruviana</i>	Campanulaceae
ruyaq tarwi	<i>Lupinus mutabilis</i>	Leguminosae
ásul tarwi		
tarwi		
tarwi tarwi		
tayanqa	<i>Lupinus aff. hornemanii</i>	Leguminosae
pampa tayanqa	<i>Astragalus uniflorus</i>	
tintin	<i>Lupinus prostratus</i>	
tintincha	<i>Baccharis tricuneata</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	Compositae
k'ita tintincha	<i>Baccharis caespitosa</i> var. <i>alpina</i>	Compositae
tiqllay warmi	<i>Passiflora mixta</i>	Passifloraceae
trago trago	<i>Passiflora gracilens</i>	Passifloraceae
trebol		
trebol de la quebrada	<i>Senecio erosus</i>	Compositae
trigo	<i>Oxalis steinbachii</i>	Oxalidaceae
turphuy	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	
	<i>Medicago hispida</i>	Leguminosae
	<i>Thalictrum podocarpum</i>	Ranunculaceae
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Gramineae
	<i>Nototrichie cf. pearcei</i>	Malvaceae
uchu k'aspa		
unka unka	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Compositae
uphuy suru	<i>Hesperomeles lanuginosa</i>	Rosaceae
uq'i uq'i	<i>Bowlesia flabilis</i>	Umbelliferae
uqrurú	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Cruciferae
varilla varilla	<i>Mimulus glabratus</i>	Scrophulariaceae
verbena		
pampa verbena	<i>Bomarea andimarcana</i>	Amaryllidaceae
verguylawas	<i>Verbena hispida</i>	Verbenaceae
violetas	<i>Oenothera rosea</i>	Onagraceae
puna violetas	<i>Verbena hayekii</i>	Verbenaceae
	<i>Boussingaultia</i> sp. aff. <i>diffusa</i>	Basellaceae
	<i>Lobelia tenera</i>	Campanulaceae

Local name	Latin name	Family
waka waka	<i>Sarcostemma lysimachioides</i>	Asclepiadaceae
wakaq khallun	<i>Plantago australis</i> ssp. <i>pseudomollior</i>	Plantaginaceae
wakatay	<i>Tagetes terniflora</i>	Compositae
wallpa wallpa	<i>Viola pygmaea</i>	Violaceae
wallwa	<i>Psoralea pubescens</i>	Leguminosae
wamanpito	<i>Columellia obovata</i>	Columelliaceae
waranway	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae
wayq'untuy	<i>Tillandsia oroyensis</i>	Bromeliaceae
wayrakuma	<i>Mutisia cochabambensis</i>	Compositae
waysillu	<i>Fuchsia apetala</i>	Onagraceae
wihuhu	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Bromeliaceae
wila wila	<i>Phaseolus augustii</i>	Leguminosae
	<i>Hieracium mandonii</i>	Compositae
	<i>Gnaphalium mandonii</i>	
wilk'u	<i>Ipomoea piurensis</i>	Convolvulaceae
	<i>Cologania pulchella</i>	Leguminosae
willk'u	<i>Cuscuta globifera</i>	Convolvulaceae
	<i>Phaseolus augustii</i>	Leguminosae
willq'u	<i>Cuscuta corymbosa</i>	Convolvulaceae
	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Solanaceae
wilq'u	<i>Dioscorea piperifolia</i>	Dioscoreaceae
winku siki	<i>Cora pavonia</i>	Lichen: Thelephoraceae
winku winku	<i>Dichondra sericea</i>	Convolvulaceae
	<i>Verbesina pflanzii</i>	Compositae
wiñay wayna		
china wiñay wayna	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Lycopodiaceae
urqu wiñay wayna	<i>Lycopodium spp. contiguum</i>	
	<i>Lycopodium crassum</i> vel aff.	
	<i>Tillandsia nana</i>	Bromeliaceae
wira q'uyá	<i>Onoseris albicans</i>	Compositae
yana waqta		
yawar ch'unqa	<i>Asplenium</i> aff. <i>divaricatum</i>	Fern: Aspleniaceae
	<i>Hebecladus</i> sp., <i>Saracha herrerae</i>	Solanaceae
	<i>Oenothera rosea</i>	Onagraceae
yawar ch. de las punas	<i>Silene mandonii</i>	Caryophyllaceae
mayu yawar ch'unka	<i>Oenothera multicaulis</i>	Onagraceae
qhillu t'ika yawar ch.	<i>Epilobium denticulatum</i>	
yerba de billarga	<i>Oenothera multicaulis</i>	
	<i>Hieracium mandonii</i>	Compositae
yerba de cancer	<i>Malaxis excavata</i>	Orchidaceae
	<i>Stachys aperta</i>	Labiatae
yunqu	<i>Salvia rhombifolia</i>	
yuyay hapichinkiy t'ika	Genus unknown	Moss: Family indet.
zapatillas	<i>Zinnia peruviana</i>	Compositae
	<i>Calceolaria scapiflora</i>	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Calceolaria sparsiflora</i>	
mayu zapatillas	<i>Calceolaria tripartita</i>	

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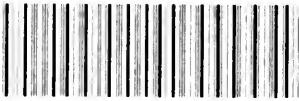


Field Museum of Natural History
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496
Telephone: (312) 922-9410





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